THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1867. VOLUME XVII.-NUMBER 89

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.
A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September.....1866
1 Kheshvan, 10th October....."
1 Chisleu, 9th November....."
1 Tebeth, 9th December....."
1 Shebat, 7th January.....1867
1 Adar, 6th February....."
1 Veadar, 8th March....."
1 Nisan, 6th April....."
1 Iiar, 6th May....."
1 Sivan, 4th June....."
1 Thamuz, 4th July....."
1 Ab, 2d August....."
1 Elul, 1st September.....

Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....1867
Maunday Thursday, 4th April.....
Good Friday, 5th April.....
Easter Sunday, 7th April.....
Ascension, 21st May.....
Pentecost, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 1f

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sullivan, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 284. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Aloadio, W. M.; H. D. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 290. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front, street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYPRESS Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. John Zent, 32d, G. M.; R. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 18th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.; A. Frank, 32d, Sec.

CAMPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.; —, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DE PLESSIS Council of K—h, 20th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.; William Y. Clyde 32d, Rec.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Allsebe, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

ST. PAUL'S ACADEMY,

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

THE Principal of this Academy begs to inform the parents and guardians of his pupils, and the public in general, that the

New School-Room and Dormitory

attached to the Academy are now ready, affording every accommodation for the advantage of pupils.

Prospectus can be had on application to
nov16 REV. D. J. COGAN, Principal.

JOHN McCOY, Agent,
PILCHER & BARROW,

(Successors to Pilcher & Goodrich and M. Pilcher & Co.)

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—AND—
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No. 26 Factors' Row, Perdido street,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ Business conducted by M. Pilcher.
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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Imported and Domestic

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,

Also all Kinds of

CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, ETC.,

No. 112 N. Seventh Street,

Between St. Charles and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS, : : : : MO.

CASH paid for all kinds of Produce. ag29

T. F. FARGASON, A. CORDES, C. C. CLAY

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,

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500 bbls. Sugar;
500 pieces Bagging;
50 bales India Bagging;
25 casks Pignetti Claret;
Hilo Brands;
100 boxes Virginia Tobacco;
50 packages Tea;
200 bbls. Molasses;
100 ½ bbls. Molasses;
500 cases Wines and Liquors;
500 bbls. Salt;
100 cases Snuff;
50 casks Bacon;
50 hhds. Sugar;
400 coils Rope;
100 cases Brandy Cherries;
200,000 Cigars, various;
1000 bbls. Flour;
200 caddies Western Tobacco;
100 baskets Piper Heidsick and Cliquot Champagne;
100 kegs Molasses;
100 bbls. Meal.

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—AND—

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No. 8 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

and No. 125 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.

Commission Merchants

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Groceries and Plantation Supplies, 316 Front Street,

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WE have this day associated with us in business, W. D. STRATTON, of Memphis, and A. A. GLEASBY, of Panola county, Miss. JOHN G. WALLACE alone authorized to sign the firm name. JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.

Aug. 20, 1866—1se3

WM. SIMPSON, Tuscumbia, Ala. | F. A. SANDERS, Memphis. | JOHN ROSSER, Memphis.

SIMPSON, SANDERS & CO.,

Successors to Simpson, Hays & Co.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 256 Front st., MEMPHIS, TENN.

By giving our undivided attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, filling orders for supplies, etc., we hope to secure the patronage of the public. may3

Monsarrat & Montgomery,

AUCTIONEERS

—AND—

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Ayres Block,

Opposite Court Square.

WE have taken the spacious storehouse in the Ayres Block formerly occupied by Robeson & Mitchell, and will connect with the Real Estate brokerage that of the Auction of Goods and Merchandize. The ample rooms we now have for the storage of goods and display of the same give us unusual facilities in disposing to advantage any consignments that may be made to us.

Liberal Advances made on consignments. MONSARRAT & MONTGOMERY.

feb8 10t

J. B. HOOD & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

100 Common Street, opposite City Hotel,

J. B. HOOD, JOHN C. SABELLA, JARED B. TRAVIS, } NEW ORLEANS. ja15

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$12 00
" per week.....25
To carriers and news dealers, per copy, 5
Weekly per annum (in advance).....5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion.....$1 00
" each additional insertion.....50
" two weeks.....6 00
" one month.....8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitutes a square.

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☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or in regular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send in subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year.....$3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each.....2 50
" twenty or more, each.....2 00
Invariably in advance.

THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

Lecture of Professor Agassiz at the Cooper Institute.

The first of the course of lectures by Professor AGASSIZ at the Cooper Institute, New York, before the association for the advancement of science, was given Tuesday evening the 12th inst. The audience was large, select, and intellectual, many of the best known citizens being among the audience. The subject for the evening was, "The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon."

Professor AGASSIZ was introduced by the chairman of the association, and he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: This year will witness an event of no small importance in reference to the progress of commerce and civilization. It has pleased the emperor of Brazil to decree that the valley of the Amazon shall be opened to the commerce of the world on the 7th of September next, the anniversary of the Brazil, as it is their Fourth of July. This fact has suggested some lectures upon that valley, that our community may become acquainted with its physical features and with its natural products, so that those who care may be prepared to avail themselves of the advantages which henceforth will be particularly ours, in reference to the navigation of that inland sea. To-day I shall sketch the geographical constitution of that region, and in my next lecture enter more fully upon an exposition of the climate and character of the river and its tributaries, its banks, and its capacities for civilization and commerce. Like all other inequalities of the surface of the earth, the valley of the Amazon owes its present appearance to a succession of events which have taken place at long intervals—at those successive geological periods which have made our earth what it is now. In order, therefore, to understand the few facts I have been able to collect in a short survey of that extensive tract of land, it is necessary that I should recall a few principles bearing upon the appreciation of the geological constitution of any country. I wish I could dispense with this accessory part of my subject, but, unfortunately, geology is not yet a part of our elementary education. It is not even always a part of an advanced education, and yet, as a science, it has made such progress that its fundamental principles should be understood by all, just as all understand certain elementary facts concerning every branch of human knowledge. I have just said that the physical features of any country, as far as determined by the geological constitution of such lands, are owing to a succession of events which have taken place at long intervals. So part of our globe has assumed its present appearance at once by a sudden feat. It has grown to be what it is. There is no point of our sea shore which does not owe its configuration to the wearing action of the waves. There is no inequality on the surface of the earth which does not owe its outline to the disintegration of that surface during ages, and so there is no extensive tract of land which does not owe its peculiar constitution to those geological agents which have framed the globe, and in the course of time made it successively as we find it at different periods. At one time a ball of igneous materials, without even an atmosphere or drop of water on its surface; at a later time, a ball of materials in a state of igneous fusion; then with a solid crust, but with water alone; at a later time, that crust thicker—so thick that vapor could condense on its surface and form the first ocean; and then it was an oblong sea sending back to the atmosphere constantly the waters which it had condensed; then it cooled, and in the process of cooling, more condensation took place; and that water, being now attracted by the moon, began to move in regular ebb and flow, and so began to wear upon the consolidated surface and to carry off materials which were deposited at some distance to form new beds. When this stratified crust had been added to a solid nucleus owing its existence to the cooling of melted materials, then by the agencies of heat and water, or rather fire and water, the crust of our earth has grown in thickness, and finally has become so thick that shut out from the effect of the internal heat, the surface has become inhabitable. From that time it has been inhabited, first by aquatic animals, and then through a succession of changes these first-born have been modified, new ones have come in and others have died; and the process of cooling has modified the configuration of the surface, and in this process gradually came, first, islands, then extensive tracts of land, then continents have risen above the sea. Then as these lands have become modified by further upheavals and by further changes until in the course of time the earth has become what it is now, and has become inhabited by the animals and plants which exist on its surface. Now, this rapid sketch concerning the changes which our globe has undergone will enable me to explain more fully the manner in which the valley of the Amazon has been made. Look at this map (pointing to a map of South America hung in sight of the audience) once for a moment. May I ask you for your cane? To a gentleman on the platform. The cane was used to point to the different sections of the map referred to. In this map of South America, which is one of the beautiful series made by Keith Johnston, in which the physical features are distinctly reproduced, you have at once an image of the physical condition of South America. You see, at the backbone of the continent along the Pacific ocean, the chain of the Andes, rising in its middle and southern portions to a very great hight, to table lands ten, twelve, fourteen thousand feet, and forming the wall of the continent against the Pacific. Then you have these high lands called the table lands of Brazil, and these also table lands, or the table lands of Guiana, and between them you have these low lands which are only five or eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. The valleys of the Amazon, the Paraguay, and of the Guiana, communicate with each other, making, as it were, three islands; Guiana on the one side, the table lands of Brazil on the other, and the chain of the Andes in another direction, constitute the three great inequalities of that continent. But these three inequalities are different in their ages. The oldest part of that continent is the table land of Guiana. It is as old probably, as the northern portion of our continent. North America compares in a striking manner with South America, both in form and geological constitution, and I shall allude repeatedly to the physical features of our continent with a view of giving a more precise idea of the continent of South America, as I take it for granted that the aspect of this continent is more generally known. The next oldest part of the continent is the table land of Brazil. The next is this, (pointing to the southern part of South America.) It is of comparatively recent date, and presently I shall show you how geologists have succeeded in determining the relative age of different mountain chains. There was a time when Guiana existed as an island; when the table land of Brazil existed as an island, but when the whole range of the Andes did not exist. The ocean could probably sweep between these two islands, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, just as we see that there was a time when what constitutes now Canada, and the whole extent of land to the north of the great Canadian lakes, was a large island, stretching from Labrador in the direction of the Rocky mountains, and when no other part of the continent of North America existed. The geologists who were charged by this government with the survey of the minerals on Lake Superior, have established, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that that portion of our continent is the oldest, and that it was at one time an extensive island—oblong, narrow in the direction from north to south, extensive in the direction from east to west; that is, a large island, extending in an eastwardly direction, was at one time the only portion of North America which existed or which rose above the level of the sea, and the time when it existed in this isolated manner was anterior to that during which our coal deposits have been formed. At a later time another tract of our northern continent has been raised, that is, the Alleghanies; and so the continent of North America became, as it were, in the form of a letter V—the northern lands extending in an westerly direction, and the Green, White and Alleghany mountains in a northeast-southwestly direction; but there were no Rocky mountains. The land was open, and was falling off towards the Pacific, just as in South Carolina the land was open to the west. You see, then, that our portion of the continent has been built by three great geographical occurrences; first by the upheaval—and what we call an upheaval I shall explain presently—by the upheaval of the lands together in the direction of the Canadian lakes, then by the upheaval of the land resulting in the direction of the Alleghanies, and then by the upheaval of the Rocky mountains, and so to the triangle shape of the continent of North America. Now, how was it brought about. You see that there is something similar to that in slightly modified proportions, in South America—Guiana corresponding to the Canadian islands, the table land of Brazil precisely corresponding to the Appalachian region, and the Rocky mountains to the Andes. Now, the manner in which these upheavals have taken place is well understood by geologists, and yet I fear that I might not explain, with sufficient precision, the mode of formation of the valley if I did not make a few statements with reference to these upheavals. While our earth was cooling from this state of primal igneous fusion it naturally shrank, for everybody knows that materials in a state of heat are larger than when cooled. A bar of iron red hot is larger than the same bar when cooled, for it stretches when it is heated, and contracts when it is cooled. Now, suppose our earth cooling; the material of which it is composed in a state of fusion,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : : FEBRUARY 20, 1867

EDITOR.....ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.....ST. CLAIR DEARING.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....JOHN AINSLIE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

"THEY ARE HANGING MEN AND WOMEN THERE, FOR WEARING OF THE GREEN."

Some young men in Rome, Georgia, on occasion of a fair, or something of the sort, used a Confederate flag in a tableau

For this they were summarily arrested and imprisoned by an officer of the army of the United States. Of course he had precisely the same right to hang them,—that is, none at all.

Representations made to "Brevet Major General" DAVIS TILSON, commanding *sub*-district of Georgia, (a very appropriate title for that Province, it appears), have drawn forth the letter, which is published in another column, "for the benefit of all concerned."

It is officially pronounced in this letter, that the act of displaying the Confederate flag was an "offence." By what article of what code it is made an offence, is not stated. But it seems to be so pronounced, because it was "a display honouring treason and of course contemning loyalty." With all due deference, this strikes us as a non-sequitur. We honour the memories of all the brave, the good and the true, who fell fighting for their native land of the south and their political faith; and we honour the living of whom all Southern soldiers are proud. This may be termed "honouring treason," if Major General THOMAS pleases so to style it, since undoubtedly he has the right to call secession treason, if he thinks it so. Treason or not, is a question to be decided by Courts and JURIES; and it is absolutely certain that no matter what Power may order, or Courts that have already prejudged the question decide, those who fought for what they honestly believed the rights of their States will *never* feel that they were guilty of treason.

But however that may be, to honor our dead, or even to have some love for the flag we fought under, is not to contemn loyalty. There are few intelligent Southern men, we hope, now that the passion and anger of the war have had time to cool, who do not *honour* loyalty, real genuine loyalty to the flag of the United States and the Union. God forbid we should not honor those who fought manfully and soldierly for their idea and their faith! That there are officers of the United States whom we do not honor, is true. It is needless here to say why. There were brigands and plunderers, assassins and ravishers among the men. We do not honor these. But we do honor all, rank and file as well as officers, who did their duty as soldiers should. Loyalty to one's faith is truth, and we honor it and admore it wherever it is found.

We are not able to see, either, why there should be any just cause of objection to funeral obsequies being performed over the remains of a Confederate General, or why his deeds of daring as a soldier should not be magnified. There is no good reason, it seems to us, why this should be offensive to officers of the United States. It is surely not what General THOMAS terms it or the mere displaying of the Confederate flag—"*an act of treason.*" The definition o treason, contained in the Constitution, will have to be largely extended, to include either act. And, whatever politicians or itinerant Chief Justices or partizan Judges may extra-judicially say, it seems to us, with all respect to Gen. THOMAS, that an officer of one service who has recognized officers of another as belligerents, has met them in action and after action, during a four years' war, waged by more than a million of men on one side and three or four hundred thousand on the other, cannot with propriety afterwards treat them as rebels or traitors, or term them such. We do not think that an English or French officer would do it: and we are glad to say that we have heard the officers of the United States whom we have met, universally use the word Confederate. And, whatever ranters, in Congress and out, may say, the cordial and respectful manner in which unpardoned Confederate Generals and Senators have continually been received and welcomed by officers of the army of the United States, by members of the Cabinet and by Senators, proves that it is felt and known that no real treason, no dishonoring and infamous crime has been committed.

For us to pay honor to our dead is not in the least degree to violate our allegiance to the Constitution of the United States or our parole of honor to obey the laws. It is not meant so, and ought not to be taken so. We do "accept the situation;" but it never yet was deemed a part of the prerogative of the victor to require the conquered to admit that they had been guilty of treason. The right to hold our honest opinions and convictions *is* a right granted us by patent direct from God, and no military power can annul the grant.

Undoubtedly there are intemperate men, who use intemperate language; and epithets that are harsh and sometimes ungenerous, are undoubtedly applied to those among ourselves who adhered to the Union during the war, or pretended to have done so, when it was over. But that is not treasonable. There is no war, no rebellion, no insurrection existing, none contemplated. Treason is levying war against one's country, adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and cannot be established without proof of overt acts. There is no law to punish our people for talking, and it would be an immense blunder to enact one, if it could constitutionally be done. There is no law to compel men or women to associate with those whom they do not like. There is no power vested in any military officer to see that any particular persons, however deserving, are not treated with contumely and derision. Nor is there any law to punish men for calling others by unsavory names; and certainly none that makes it criminal to call the late civil war a revolution, and rebels Confederates. We do not see how "the people of the United States who ended the rebellion and saved the country," are to make good Gen. THOMAS's words, and "not permit these things," which there is surely no law to prevent or punish.

We admire the ingenuity of the phrase by which arrest and imprisonment in violation of rights solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution are expressed. "*All* attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met," it is announced, "*by decided disapproval.*" Military Dogberries have an emphatic way, it must be admitted, of expressing their *disapproval.*

General THOMAS, we do not doubt, supposes that he is only exercising a lawful power, and for salutary purposes. We shall not impugn his motives. But we have a somewhat intimate and long acquaintance with officers of the army, and pretty well understand, we think, their idiosyncrasies. The General is evidently very little of a lawyer, (to say which is not, we hope, an act of treason, or *scandalum magnatum*). He thinks that he can continue to exercise, *after his Commander-in-Chief has proclaimed the war utterly at an end*, the same wide and arbitrary powers for the safety of his command and the country put in his charge, as he could exercise while the war was raging. It is a very grave mistake, which in some services would cost him his commission or his head. He has not the faintest shadow of constitutional, legal or military right or power to arrest any one, or sanction the arrest of any one, in time of peace, for speaking what he may think treasonable; or even upon his own motion, for overt acts of treason. He has nothing whatever to do, by law, and as little by authority from his Commander-in-Chief, with any thing done or said by citizens, not of the nature of organization to resist the execution of the laws; except when called on for assistance by the civil authorities.

It would be indecorous in us to tender the General advice; but he will permit us to express our opinion that nothing can be more unwise than to attempt to remedy the mischiefs he complains of, by arbitrary and unlawful arrests, and the use of military force. Discontents are never allayed so, but increased. Everyone knows that the arrest was unlawful; there was nothing for which the persons arrested could be tried, and to arrest and imprison when the party cannot be tried for the fault or folly charged, is of the very essence of despotism. If it can be done, every General may issue *lettres de cachet* and build and stock a Bastille. You cannot lawfully arrest and imprison citizens, merely by way of reading them a lesson, that they may profit by it.

If there is a power possessed by Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, Commanding the Department of Tennessee, to seize and imprison persons charged with no offence known to the laws and triable by the Courts, to set at defiance the writ of Habeas Corpus, and continue the imprisonment during his sovereign pleasure, then we have over us an autocracy whose will is the law, and only differing from that of Russia and Turkey in this: that there such powers are not entrusted to subalterns and underlings, but are jealously reserved to himself by the Sovereign.

If the Presidentpermits such lawless powers to be exercised and all the guarantees of the Constitution to be broken at once, by any military officer of any grade, his impeachment and conviction on other charges of usurpation of power will be but too mild a punishment for this. For it is not so much a few citizens who are wronged. It is Liberty itself that is strangled by the brute force of power; it is the oath of the President to support, protect and defend the Constitution, that those under his orders make him to violate; it is a wrong and a crime whose consequences are not limited to the present time, but must bear accursed fruit for the future. It is High Treason against human freedom; that would, in England, where there is Constitutional liberty, be forthwith followed by a suit for damages and a criminal prosecution.

Major-General THOMAS will some day bitterly regret the publication of his order, and that he assumed the whole grave responsibility of an act which was in itself a whole epitome of despotism. There have been millions of acts more atrocious, because saturated with cruelty; but there never was an act done, by FAMERLANE or BOMBA, that more perfectly condensed into itself all the essential characteristics of an absolute despotism. If any one supposes that no JUNIUS will record these acts, for the judgment of posterity, he is mistaken. You may fetter the limbs or the tongue, but you cannot fetter the pen. Not many years ago, in an old Italian prison, a crumbling wall torn down for repairs revealed a manuscript written by a monk, who, imprisoned, so told the story of his living death to future ages, and died content, because he knew that when all the world had forgotten even his name, his written words would be a judgment of infamy against the Spiritual power.

General THOMAS did not cease to be a citizen in becoming a soldier; neither is he invested with any lawful power to establish a despotism. There is a future for him, as well as for us, thank God!—and there are pens that will record whatsoever is base or brutal, or small and pitiful, that Power now perpetrates, and seal it up to damn adulterine reputation in future years, when Honor shall no more wear the swineherd's collar, and kneel to receive patiently the burthens piled upon it by the base.

It was the shadow of this dark and detestable despotism, that like a premonition of prophecy, steeled every Southern soul to resist a hideous oppression whose approach was instinctively felt, as by the animals and birds the coming of an earthquake. We in vain endeavored to avert the advancing horror. Crushed, overwhelmed, nothing is left for us but the savage revenges of the intellect,—and those we shall assuredly take, and publish our sentences, like the ecumenical decrees of the Pope, *urbi et orbi*, in every land, to stir the just indignation of all unto whom the wanton tyranny of usurped power is detestable.

It is a great thing, now, to be a Major General, commanding over a conquered and prostrate country. It is pleasant to swell with the sense of irresponsible power, and issue imperial decrees. It was a great thing to be Emperor in the days of DOMITIAN. But it is the historian and the satirist, TACITUS and JUVENAL, who have given TIBERIUS and SEJANUS immortality.

We find it difficult to pause in speaking of that which reveals the existence of an absolute despotism, in which there are no rights of property, liberty or life. The same power that imprisons for that which the law has not defined as an offense, may if it pleases hang and behead without trial; and officers sworn to support the Constitution would be swift to argue that the murder was as lawful an exercise of power as the imprisonment. For Power will never want for pimps in the persons of Judge Advocates and Attorney Generals, and the *lenonium genus* will always thrive in a republic that is degenerating into an empire.

There have been soldiers who would have resigned rather than do at the command of their superiors, the act which Major General THOMAS voluntarily did, and which he now eagerly approves by an order that is certainly not such in its tone as soldiers in other countries have deemed it dignified to use. We do not think that he is pursuing the course that will entitle him to the respect of those who, in his own country even, honor the profession of arms. That is for him alone to consider. What chiefly interests those who love liberty and detest tyranny is to know whether the Commander-in-Chief of the army, the President of the United States, adopts as his own the acts and language of Generals THOMAS, SHERIDAN and GRIFFIN. If he does, if he does not put the seal of his censure upon them all, none will pity or respect him when Radicalism shall have sacrificed him on its bloody altar; but he will have fallen, and will have deserved to fall, like LUCIFER, Son of the Morning, never to rise again.

Massachusetts—Its Dead and Living.

The late attack on Daniel Webster, in the *North American Review*, by Parton, the biographer of Beast Butler, draws from the Louisville *Journal* the following sharp notice:

"When Webster was alive, the *North American Review* lionized him; now, when he is a dead lion, it turns round and kicks him. There is not only a good deal of human nature in man, but a good deal of asinine nature in human nature, particularly in the human nature of a North American reviewer. Massachusetts has long been a very degenerate state, and she has at last become as irreverent as she is degenerate. She has more dead lions and more live jackasses than any other member of the union; and every one of the latter is flinging his heels at some one of the former."

—The theory that the rupture of carraxies is due to a crystalline condition obtained in the iron by continuous vibration, has been refuted by a manufacturer of engines of Berlin, Prussia.

THE DISCIPLINE OF NATIONS.

He who holds the Nations in the hollow of His hand is disciplining the South for its good. In the school of adversity, and by the harsh training of calamity, it is slowly learning patience, the fortitude that endures, and the wisdom from which alone flows the enduring prosperity of States. The discipline continues, because the lessons written in fire and blood on all the face of our once fair and fertile Southern land remain unread, or if read are forthwith forgotten. Our people still worship the same idols as of old, and follow the same blind guides, whose North Star is expediency and the profit of the hour. They are not yet weary of the compromises of self-interest, which bring to Nations and men alike only calamity and shame. Like the children of Israel in the desert, they yearn for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and strive to become parties to all the corruptions of a government whose legislation is without honesty or honor, and which they now know only by its oppressions and exactions. While our chosen leaders are in prison or exiled, the people whom they served, and for whose profit they are sacrificed, are eager to become responsible for that which is now their misfortune, but will be, when they shall have consented to it, their indelible shame.

If the Southern people would have made any further concessions, and humiliated themselves any further, in order to gain re-admission into the Union, to escape from which they fought for years, we should thank the Radicals for passing the acts by which they propose to establish military governments, and to exclude from any participation whatever in the re-creation of State governments, all who were in any wise concerned in the secession of their States, or in hostilities against the United States.

Out of our present distresses and calamities will come the salvation of the Southern States. Slavery, prevented from extending into new regions, and the rapidly increasing number of slaves, presented to all thoughtful men a problem for grave consideration, since it threatened our children with terrible consequences. That problem is solved, and we are not responsible for the direful consequences of sudden and universal emancipation to the negroes themselves. Relying less and less every year upon the labor of the black race, our people must needs become more and more self-reliant and energetic. They will learn patience and firmness, and the silent heroism of endurance, contempt of the ignoble baseness that oppresses them, hatred of military and popular tyranny, detestation of dishonest politicians, enthusiastic love of constitutional liberty, contempt of death, and that poverty and labor are no dishonor.

We shall become a graver and soberer people, less given to folly, extravagance and show. Adversity alone can temper the gay Athenian into Spartan manliness and indomitable perseverance. We shall probably have cause enough to become what Dr. JOHNSON liked, good haters. There is plenty of the old rugged Norse and Saxon nature in our people; for the race has not dwindled or deteriorated as it does in great cities, and amid mines and manufactories. The war partly waked up the Southern people. They were brave, dashing, vehement; they had all the *clan* of the Frank, but not the patience to prepare for permanent conquests by thorough discipline. If they had had, their chargers might have drunk the waters of the Northern lakes. Adversity tempers men, as fire tempers the steel. They have had the baptism of blood; now they are undergoing the discipline that enables man to glory in Martyrdom.

On the other hand, the delusive prosperity of the Northern States is the spring out of which their ruin must certainly flow. The day will soon come when they must atone for their manifold crimes. The cup of wrath is nearly ready for the sensual lips of New England. As yet she has the hollow prosperity of Sodom, with more than the sins of Gomorrah to answer for. She has yet to account for her persecution of Quakers, perpetrated when she hypocritically pretended to have left England first and afterwards Holland, for the sake of freedom of conscience. The intolerance and wrangling temper of the Saints made them nuisances in Holland, and forced them against their wills to seek new homes, under inclement skies, where they made free opinion a crime, and judicial murder good service to God. She has yet to account to the Divine Justice for the merciless and inhuman extermination of the Pequods and Narragansetts, the murdering of their chiefs, the braining of their women, and the selling of their children into slavery in the West Indies. She has yet to answer for the multiplied horrors of the Middle Passage, and the atrocities of the slave-trade carried on by her ships; and for accepting the monopoly of the carrying-trade as a bribe for her consent to the continuance of the slave trade for twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution. She has to answer for all the abominable doctrines, hostile to morality and curses of the country, that have issued like serpents from her teeming womb. To her the horrors and atrocities of civil war were owing; to her are chargeable all the present miseries, the relapse into barbarism, and the future extermination of the negro race.

Her selfish greed for gain, gratified at the expense of her sister States of the North, peopled in part from her own loins, and in part by the subjects of European monarchs, is causing all of them to detest her, and to long to see her influence in the Union end.

Unless there is no longer any connexion between cause and consequence, —unless the great law of God's justice is repealed, the doom of the North is already pronounced. "The burden of Babylon. Howl ye; for the day of the Lord is at hand; it shall come as a destruction from the Almighty." If that destruction were confined to New England, there would be none from among the nations to pity her, and even the States that are now her allies would rejoice at her downfall and mock at her calamity. But all these are alike engaged in the destruction of the Constitution and the establishment of a despotism upheld by negro bayonets, over ten or eleven States. Anarchy, and the despotism that follows it, will rain their curses upon all alike; and another chapter in history will be written indelibly in blood.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.

We are glad to see that there is a prospect of this great discovery in the paving line being introduced upon our streets. Wherever it has been used it has become at once popular; as it is cheaper, more durable, less noisy, cleaner and neater. In San Francisco, Cal., it has superseded all other kinds, we have been informed, and many streets which were paved with it several years ago, although constantly traveled upon by the heaviest vehicles, appear to be as firm and as neat as when first paved, not yet requiring repair, or appearing as if they ever would. Upon the peculiar soil of our streets this pavement is said to suit better than any other, as it is more elastic and less liable to become disjointed and uneven than square block stones, while the great heat of our climate will have the effect of strengthening it year after year. We sincerely hope to soon see it at least replace those abominable cobble stones on our suburban streets, if no where else. The quiet and peace afforded by it would fully repay all expense. We refer our readers to the advertisement of it which appears in another column, in which all its merits are clearly and briefly stated.

We clip the foregoing paragraph from the New Orleans *Bulletin*, and commend it to the city step-fathers of Memphis. One is anxious to know at what time it is proposed that the work of draining that river of liquid mud called Main street, but more appropriately Acheron, is to be commenced. If we cannot have the Nicholson pavement, and New Orleans is about to get rid of her "abominable cobble-stones," why not purchase them, and put them down on Main street? They could no doubt be had dog-cheap. After all, however, one is oftener made happy in Memphis than anywhere else. For after the mud, he is happy to enjoy the dust, and does not long weary of that, before he rejoices again at the mud,—alternations which follow each other with remarkable rapidity.

—Eighteen thousand prairie chickens were shipped from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Liverpool, England, last week.

THE HERO OF THE BUCK-SHOT WAR

On the 13th instant, when THADDEUS STEVENS' bill to provincialize the Southern States, passed by a vote of 109 to 55, its detestable author, exulting over the final success of his bill, asked the Speaker if it was in order for him to indorse the declaration of the good old LAERTES, that Heaven yet ruled, and that there were gods above.

Te Deums have been chanted, before now, in Cathedrals, for the massacreing of heretics by the loyal; and it is possible that CARRIER also believed "that Heaven yet ruled, and there were Gods above," when he loaded his boats with the victims of the Noyades of Lyon. The wholesale murders of CROMWELL were always 'crowning mercies.' One would fain believe that STEVENS is a fanatic, who really thinks that he is doing God's work, when he is doing the devil's, if we did not know his antecedents, and that he is no more honest now than he was when he took up anti-masonry and persecuted innocent men for pecuniary profit. He is simply a blasphemous knave.

Before the war, he was a person very little considered, and certainly not thought of for a leader. He has neither a high order of intellect, nor any degree of eloquence; but so neither had ROBESPIERRE or COUTHON. The former he does not so much resemble; for he is not, as ROBESPIERRE was, incorruptible; but we know of no base character in history whom he so much resembles, as COUTHON, the club-footed demagogue, whose voice was always for murder.

The most detestable of despotisms is a low and vulger one, and such, the following paragraphs show, is that of THADDEUS STEVENS over the House of Representatives:

A DELIBERATIVE BODY.

The Pennsylvania *Enquirer* gives the following notice of the introduction of Senator William's bill, making military districts of the Southern States. Representative Thad. Stevens brought the bill to the House, and about 4 p.m. rose to a question of privilege, and reported the bill to the House. It was read amid perfect silence in the House, and with great attention from the Democratic members, who were some what taken aback at the introduction of this bill.

Mr. Le Blond wanted to know if it was to be passed to day. Quite a cluster of Republican members had gathered around Mr. Stevens, who answered, "Certainly, if there was no objection made." Mr. Le Blond said that he demanded on behalf of the American people time to debate the measure.

Mr. Stevens said he would give half an hour to morrow. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Le Blond (somewhat discomfitted) replied that he did not want to speak himself, but he wanted the American people to be heard on it.

Mr. Stevens said if any man wanted any light on this question he was willing he should take up the *Globe* and read it through; but to-morrow he should ask the House to pass the bill, and he thought that would be long enough time to hear from the American people, and so the House adjourned.

Must not the Representatives from the State of Tennessee feel honoured in being seerving brethren in such a body as that? Can any man from a State not yet represented really desire to sit there, to be insulted and brow-beaten by a scurrilous and intemperate demagogue? Far better endure the tyranny of such men than the curse of their fellowship! The fetters that were fastened on Mr. DAVIS did not dishonor *him*: those clasped on the limbs of the South will not dishonor *her*. To consort with those who fastened on the fetters, befits those only who are insensible to shame.

NORTHERN HONESTY.

The following article states facts that probably new to many of our readers, and certainly very discreditable to the United States. As every citizen of the United States is in law supposed to consent to all acts of Congress, and they are in law his acts, one has a right in his transactions with another, to avail himself of the law making greenbacks a legal tender. But to pay debts due foreigners, who were no parties to the law, in depreciated paper, may not unjustly be stigmatized as dishonest and disgraceful:

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The United States is regarded in England as occupying a financial position much better than that of Russia, and yet United States securities are discredited in the English market by comparison. Endeavoring to account for this fact, the London *Times* gives a reason as follows:

It must be acknowledged that there prevails a certain distrust of the American nation in keeping its engagements, and it is well that Americans themselves should know the reasons which excuse, if they do not justify this distrust, in order that they may do all in their power to remove them. Investors are an imitative, a gregarious body; they flock together and inspire each other with confidence at one season and with distrust another. If one has been deceived, all take the alarm. We are not sure that the old acts of repudiation do not even now deter capitalists from trusting the American nation. Americans may say with perfect truth that these dishonorable acts were, for the most part, committed in the south; but we are only referring to a fact which may or may not be wholly unreasonable.

There is, however, a more recent and a justifiable occasion of suspicion. Englishmen had almost learnt before the war to forget the bonds of Alabama and Mississippi, and had again invested largely in state securities. The war came, and interest soon ceased to be paid in the south, in consequence of a *force majeure* of which no creditor could complain. But the bondholders of the northern states found that they did not escape unscathed. Congress passed an act authorizing the issue of inconvertible paper and declared it to be legal tender. Every state in the north, with the honorable exception of Massachusetts—faithful in among the faithless found—availed itself promptly of this law, and paid its creditors in a depreciated currency. Thus the English creditor who had lent $1000 in gold to the state of New York upon the principle of six per cent. interest—that is, of an annual payment of $60—finds he receives $60 in paper, the value of which was at one time no more than $24 in gold, and even now is very little more than $40.

Worse than this, if the bond became due, he was paid off with a sum varying from two-fifths to two-thirds of what he had lent. Instead of getting back his thousand gold dollars, he received from four to six hundred. It is true that a protest was raised in America itself. The people of Massachusetts was and is a standing rebuke, and we believe an offer was made to the state of New York by some leading merchants and bankers of New York city to lend whatever sum might be necessary to make up the difference between coin and paper, upon receiving a promise of re-payment on the termination of the war. Had it been a question of personal honor, the offer would have been accepted, if, indeed, it could in that case have been found necessary; but the morality of a legislature is determined by its worst members.

The Artificial Propagation of Fish.

From the Montreal (Canada) Gazette of January 7th.

This is a subject which is attracting attention in Canada, no less than in many other parts of the world, at the present time. Notices have occasionally appeared in our columns of efforts made in different parts of the province to promote the artificial propagation of fish, and we now find in the *Globe* an account of the experiments of Mr. S. Wilmont, of Newcastle, Canada West. This gentleman, it appears, has given much attention to the subject, and has met with very encouraging success. Mr. Wilmont obtained permission to capture the salmon in the fall of the year, when they are out of season, and took some of the fish in a small stream in the township of Clark, known as Wilmont's creek, which empties into Lake Ontario. The ova of four female salmon were successfully hatched, and from these between 20,000 and 30,000 young salmon were obtained, being kept in small boxes in Mr. Wilmont's house. The feasibility of propagating salmon a thousand miles inland from the sea being established by these experiments, Mr. Wilmont believes the means are within our reach of replenishing our lakes and rivers to almost any extent. It is estimated that if the ova of one salmon were hatched, the progeny would equal the whole number of salmon in the river Tay, in Scotland. In the natural progress of propagation, however, not more than one in 5000 ova are hatched to arrive to maturity. But by the artificial method nearly all the ova can be brought to perfection, and the marvelous prolific capacity of the fish thus be turned to good account. The subject is a very important one, and will, no doubt, attract the attention of the government.

MR. TILTON, of the *Independent*, in advocating "woman's rights," tells us that "Harvard and Yale belong to a former generation; their brows are ungilded by the dawn of the coming era. Put five hundred college boys by themselves for four years, without girls for class-mates, and four hundred and fifty will graduate more vulgar-minded than they entered. Put both sexes under the same roof—making the college something like the family—and the result will be a mutual intellectual benefit, a mutual social refinement and a mutual moral growth." The Boston *Post* thinks the result might be too much family likeness.

BREVITIES.

—The erection of a prison exclusively for boys has been begun at the Tombs, in New York city.

—An English meteorological review of 1866, states that there were nearly 200 rainy days during the year.

—Recently at Barnesville, Ohio, a gentleman fell dead while leading a prayer meeting.

—Waterfalls just over the lamp of benevolence are the style in Paris.

—One day last week L. M. Belknap, of Louisville, donated 1000 loaves of bread to the poor of that city.

—The Prince of Wales fights the Parisian tiger occasionally, it is said; also, he is a naughty lad in other respects.

—It is proposed to establish in New York a Jewish college or university.

—Prof. Bache, of Coast Survey, is lying at the point of death at Newport, Rhode Island.

—J. Davis, of York, Pennsylvania, has been awarded the contract for supplying paper to the government printing office, at Washington. The contract will amount to $800,000.

—Ex-Gov. Brown, Judge Dawson and A. Walker, of the supreme court of Georgia, have been admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court.

—The whole amount, principal and interest, of compound interest notes outstanding is $170,826,661; principal and interest falling due in 1867, $219,005,122.

—A girl in Antwerp tried to drown herself because she was refused a piece of gingerbread.

—The *Tribune's* special says that the senate will pass both the Louisiana and military government bills.

—The Michigan house of representatives has passed a bill granting $100,000 in aid of the state university, on condition that the regents shall establish a professorship of homeopathy.

—M. Schonbein has furnished a test for acids so sensitive that it shows the presence of carbonic acid in distilled water that has merely been breathed upon.

—Balzac declares no woman can love with an absorbing devotion until she is forty years old.

—Ralfe is writing a new opera to be called "The Knight of the Leopard." The libretto is constructed from one of Scott's novels.

—Timber in France, is dyed by various colors being mixed with water and sprinkled over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by similar process.

—A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water.

—The latest style of winter bonnets consists of a postage stamp with strings of green ribbons. The hair is combed back so as to give the air uninterrupted access to the roots, and the ears and neck. This style is highly recommended by physicians. A box of Sheful's neuralgic ointment accompanies each bonnet.

—A London writer says the late meteors looked like the "forehead planets of angels and archangels, summoned in splendid cohorts and regiments to the service of God, and hastening with the lamp of the world lighted to the Divine rendezvous." American spread-eagleism is now nowhere.

—In addition to Raphael Semmes, ex-Gen. Joseph Wheeler has been elected to a professorship in the Louisiana state seminary. He is to fill the chair of natural sciences.

—In 1798 there were two hundred newspapers in the United States. One hundred and seventy-eight supported the administration of John Adams.

—The mayor of New London, Conn., has been fined for selling liquor.

—Another treasure trove is said to have been lighted upon in England, in the shape of a number of Pope's letters, none of which have ever been in print.

—The number of European sovereigns is now reduced to thirty-nine, consisting of four emperors, the sultan, the pope, ten kings, two queens, six grand dukes, five dukes and ten princes.

—Among the curious adjuncts to the Paris exposition is the advertising on the building outside and inside. The entire privilege has been sold for a half million francs.

—It is announced that a melter in the United States mint has discovered a new process by which the government in coining money, will save at least $2500 out of every million dollars converted from bullion. The process will be kept a secret.

—A rather cruel *battue* has taken place near Victoria, Australia, by which the enormous number of 3000 kangaroos were slaughtered in one day. This looks like a disposition towards the extermination of this singular animal. Another proof of the progress of what is called civilization.

—The commissioners of Butler county have determined to construct a suspension bridge across the Miami at Hamilton. Messrs. Gray of Co., of Cincinnati, have taken the contract to build it at $85,000.

—A French capitalist offered to pay the sum of $1,000,000 for the admission fees to the exhibition in Paris, one-half down, and the other on the eve of opening. It was refused.

—A compositor in Kokomo, Ind., is said to have had a sore finger, from which, after suffering great pain, he squeezed two brevier types. A cotemporary advises him to squeeze again and get the rest of the font and a double-cylinder press.

—Reliable statistical authority says that the Episcopal church of the United States have 2306 parishes, over which and in which 2530 clergymen of various rank preside and work. The total membership of the church, young and old, is 161,225, from which the liberal sum of $3,941,067 was drawn by divers charitable enterprises during the past year.

—Seventeen hundred and seventy deaths occurred in Charleston in 1866. The entire population is estimated at 35,000.

—A bill has passed the New York legislature incorporating the American jockey club, allowing the association to hold property to the amount of $500,000.

—The celebrated article in the London *Saturday Review*, on the impeachment of President Johnson, which appeared in that paper on January 19, was written by Hon. J. P. Benjamin, late Confederate secretary of state.

—James G. Hamilton, a commission merchant in Chicago, was shot by his son, a boy of sixteen, last night, the ball passing through the cheek into the neck. The wound is not fatal. The young man had been scolded, and took that effectual method of stopping his father's "jaw."

—It costs $3,000,000 more to govern New York than it does Philadelphia, whose population is nearly as large as that of the former city.

—The Kansas senate has passed the joint resolution to amend the constitution by striking out the words "white" and "male," with an amendment making intelligence the basis of suffrage.

—"L'Africaine" has been played at the grand opera, Paris, 134 times. The first 130 representations brought to the treasury the sum of £41,220.

—A crinoline manufacturer in Saxony, during the last ten years, has made 863,784,000 hoop-skirt springs—enough to go round the world thirteen and a half times.

—The state geologist of New Jersey reports that during the past year twelve thousand tons of marl have been carried over the Camden and Amboy road. The pits near Pemberton yielded last year twenty thousand tons.

—The tallow tree of China has been introduced into India. The tallow produced from it is said to be excellent in quality and to burn with a clear, bright, inodorous flame, without smoke. The leaves are valuable as a dye.

—Sister Eliza Jones, of the Ebenezer negro church, at Richmond, drew a revolver on the steward, who accused her of robbery, and "cleared out" the congregation.

—About eighty a day of the new breech-loaders are now being turned out at the Springfield armory, and their number will be constantly increased, until two hundred will be the daily production.

[COMMUNICATED]

COLD WATER DEPOT.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

It is gratifying to note the evidences of prosperity, or rather the recuperative powers of the southern people, which are already visible and becoming manifest in every portion of the country. They afford assurances, if we are let alone, that in an incredibly short time, even those sections where the desolations of war were most seriously felt—where waste fields and houseless chimneys stood alone as gloomy indications of former comforts, thrift and prosperity—will again be made to "blossom as the rose," thus verifying the remark of Goldsmith, that "true magnanimity does not consist in never falling, but in rising every time we fall." We rarely pick up a country newspaper which does not contain some paragraph noting the rapid growth and prosperity of the village in which it is published, or calling attention to some enterprise calculated to meet the wants of the people or develope the material resources of the country. Not having, (as yet) any newspaper of our own through which to herald the rising greatness of our seldom *modest* village, we respectfully ask a very short place in your columns, that we may say a word in behalf of Cold Water Depot. It is situated thirty-one miles from Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and before the war was regarded one of the inferior stations on said road. Since the surrender, however, it has become the shipping point and trading centre of a large and populous district, and bids fair, at no distant day, to at least rival its most formidable competitor, on said road, as a place of trade and commercial importance. It now boasts the most handsome, commodious and substantial depot building on the road, which has arisen, Phœnix-like from the ashes, under the magic touches of one of the best and truest citizens of the place, Amos Mc-Neely, Esq. He is an admirer and worthy follower of the artificer who "beautified and adorned the temple," and well merits the title, *Hiram Abif*. The citizens of the surrounding country, too, are entitled to some credit for their public spirit and liberality in coming forward and advancing the funds for the substantial means of carrying on and completing the work. The place now contains four or five very respectable dry goods and produce stores, with several minor establishments—a drug store, livery stable, saddler's shop, shoe shop, two blacksmith and wood shops, and an excellent hotel—with a commodious church, free for all denominations, in process of erection. Our merchants, in keeping on hand everything needed by the people, and by pursuing the wise policy of selling at reasonable prices, are securing an extensive trade and doing a handsomely remunerative business. Almost any article in the retail line can be bought at Cold Water Depot as cheap as at Memphis, a fact which the people are learning to realize and appreciate. The consequence is a constantly increasing trade. The shipments of cotton from this depot the past season approximate four thousand bales, and the receipts for return freights, etc., are close on to twenty thousand dollars. These facts, in our opinion, entitle it to favorable support, and should, at least, remove the *one-horse* appellation which has heretofore been applied to our town. We doubt whether any depot on the road has done better. We hope, ere long, to be able to present other evidences of enterprise, improvement and prosperity. The location is desirable and healthy, the surrounding country rich, water abundant, cold, pure as that which flows from the rock that Moses struck. We have two daily passenger trains each way, which are under the management of an efficient set of officers and conductors as are to be found in any country, and under the present admirable arrangement we take a cup of coffee at home at the usual hour in the morning, go to Memphis, spend six or eight hours there and get back in time to drink tea with our families at night. In a word, Messrs. Editors, we are a considerable people, and intend to flourish whether reconstructed or not. *Entre nous*—we have been kept out in the cold so long that, like the fellow who was tied to a piston rod of the steam boat by way of punishment, we are "just beginning to get the hang of the thing and pray to be let along." Let us be easy. If the mountain manifests no disposition to go to Mahomet, my word for it, Mahomet will come to the mountain.

YORK.

ELM GROVE, February 15, 1867.

BREAD FOR THE SOUTH.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 16.

The Buffalo *Courier* of the 12th inst. calls attention to the fact that the Southern relief committee of New York has received about $37,000, and says it is "not a tithe of what should have been collected." The commission judiciously invested $10,000 in corn to be distributed in Alabama under the direction of the governor and the department commander. But what is $10,000 or even $100,000 in a State where authentic reports say that not less than 500,000 persons will have to be fed by public charity until a crop is matured, while a still larger number will require partial relief. The *Courier* well says: "The movement throughout the country is not half as earnest and general as it should be." So far as St. Louis is concerned, it is known that last fall under the stimulating influences of earnest and continued appeals from certain ladies, asking for the co-operation of the citizens of St. Louis in preparing for a fair, one of the grandest and most profitable fairs was held here ever held in America. Circulars depicting the privations, necessities and actual sufferings of destitute widows and orphans in the south, and soliciting contributions to the fair were distributed throughout the northern cities. There were liberal donations of money, goods, materials, plate, jewelry, horses and lands sent in by hearty sympathizers with the object of the fair from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri. The fair was held and a very large sum was realized nearly five months ago. Many are much surprised at not hearing from the ladies who managed the fair, and on being informed that five precious months—a period of suffering and want to many thousands—have elapsed and still the money realized through the aid of the benevolent is here in this city. Such a fact requires explanation. Why is the money withheld from the object for which it was given? Thousands throughout the country are asking this question, and they have the most indisputable right to ask it. More than *one hundred thousand widows and orphans* are suffering for the ordinary necessaries of life in southern states. Will any one have the hardihood to say that it is creditable to St. Louis that *two hundred thousand dollars* of money contributed for the widow and the orphan is retained here? By such retention the intended beneficiaries of the fair are deprived of the funds expressly pledged to them when the fair was initiated. Will some one who knows, tell who has got the money? Who has the use of it? And will some one give a reason, which will bear examination, why the large fund raised should not immediately be put to the use for which it was designed? It is no time to delay when every southern newspaper and countless private letters contain tales of destitution and distress which are sufficient to move a heart of stone and loosen the gripe of the most rapacious and avaricious upon his purse. Let the money be forthcoming at once, and let it be sent or be invested in provisions to be sent to the needy in the south.

AT a meeting of our principal merchants and most distinguished citizens, at the house of Messrs. Fesser & Co., in this city, on the 21st inst., it was determined after some discussion and explanatory conversation, to present to her majesty the queen a memorial expressing the evil effects of the provisions of a royal order relative to foreign vessels upon the commerce and enterprise of Cuba, and praying relief from it by granting freedom of navigation and from all port charges to vessels of all nationalities to and from the ports of Cuba when laden with cotton, and also the suppression of the

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
feb16 je3-1y-sg17 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
One of the best plantations on the Arkansas river, containing 1200 acres land, rasty for the plow; steam gin, comfortable dwelling house, good frame negro houses and all necessary outbuildings. This place is entirely above overflow, and one of the most productive in the State. Rent moderate and terms easy. Refer to PASTEE, McGEHEE & CO.,
feb20 10t 280 Front street, Memphis.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
I have several large and commodious rooms, comfortably furnished, which I will rent, with board. Also, two comfortable rooms suitable for offices. A few day boarders can also be accommodated at No. 4 Linden, northeast corner Linden and Shelby streets.
feb15 1w

LOST--FOUND.

HORSE LOST—
A light bay HORSE, swob tail, high headed, heavy mane, one hind foot, fine footed, and about nine years old. Any one returning the above Horse to Forrest's Stable, on Adams street, will be liberally rewarded. Jan27 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
A good Cook, Washer and Ironer for a small family. Irish or Norman preferred. Apply at 329 Main street.
feb19 2t

WANTED—
By a competent man, a situation as OVERSEER on a plantation. Can give good references. Address, W. H. B.,
feb16 1w APPEAL Office, Memphis.

WANTED—
A first-class DRESSMAKER—none but an experienced hand need apply. To a good person constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply at 79 Madison street.
feb12 1w

WANTED—AGENTS—
To sell the "Crescent Family Sewing Machine," the best low priced Machine made. Please send for circulars and obtain full particulars. Address,
CHAS E HASTY,
245 Second street,
aug1-6m[illegible]-jan9 Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—
By a competent Book-keeper a situation to post a set of books in the evening. Would ask a very reasonable compensation. Apply at No. 7 Washington street.
jan8 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One large Fire and Burglar-proof SAFE for sale. Apply at 15 Front street. Those wishing a good Safe at a bargain call soon.
feb5 tf

FOR SALE—
An elegant Horse, Buggy and Harness—one of the most complete turnouts in the city.
C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,
feb13 1w No 321 and 323 Second street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—
There will be no bills paid by the steamer DIE VERNON unless ordered by the Captain or Clerk.
J. F. HICKS.
Bulletin and Avalanche copy. aug17

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Street Pavements.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 1, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at office until 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, February 26th, 1867, for grading and paving, with NICHOLSON pavement—Main street, from Auction to Calhoun; Second street, from Winchester to Beal; Poplar street, from Front to the city limits; Adams street, from Front to the city limits; Jefferson street, from Main to Cumberland avenue; Court street, on the north and south sides of Court square, from Main to Second; Madison street, from Front to the Memphis and Charleston railroad bridge; Union street, from Front to Wellington; Beal street, from Front to Wellington and Front street, from Union to Beal.
Also, for paving with STONE—Front street, from Market to Union; Center alley and Second alley, from Market to Union, and all alleys running from Front to Second between Market and Union streets.
The entire length of the proposed Nicholson pavement will measure six and three-fourths miles; and the entire length of the proposed stone pavement will measure for street's about two-thirds of a mile, and for alleys nearly two miles.
The terms and conditions on which proposals will be received and entertained, specifications of materials and work, terms of payment, and other information relating hereto, if required, can be obtained at this office, or of Francis Foster, City engineer.
Bids must be inclosed in envelopes and stamped with sealing wax across the fold of the paper, and indorsed, "Proposals for paving ——— street with pavement," naming the street or alleys and kind of pavement), and must be addressed to the Mayor and Finance Committee.
Parties making proposals will be required to bid for each street separately.
Terms of payment are one-half cash, the balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days from the completion of each section of three hundred and eighty feet.
W. O. LOELAND, Mayor.
N. B.—The right to use Nicholson's patent is secured by the city, and will be fixed to contractors at the same price paid by the city—fifteen cents per yard.
feb2 7-4d

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. D. J. O'REILLY,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.,)
HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, offers his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Jehle's store, west side of Main street, No. 279, between Madison and Court sts.
feb2 3tw

J. J. REILLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
NO 220 FRONT STREET,
Second Door South of Adams,
jan26 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1846.
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent,
Assisted by a full and able Faculty.

THE Course of Study is that usually taught in the best colleges. The Moral culture of Cadets receives special attention. The Discipline is all that its name imports. The Government is strict, but mild and parental. Parents may send their sons to this School with entire confidence that they will not be exposed to those allurements to vice and dissipation found in all towns and cities, the location being six miles from any town—the situation in a high and rolling country noted for health and salubrity.
The Spring Session, 1867,
Will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867, and continue twenty (20) weeks.
Charges for Board and Tuition, including fights, fuel and washing, One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars ($175 currency), per session, annual session, invariably in advance. No extras whatever.
Address Superintendent, Farmdale P. O., Franklin county, Kentucky.
dec3m

S. A. LONGLEY, Brownsville, Tenn. S. H. MULHOLLAN Searcy, Ark.
L. W. YAGGRAN, Memphis, Tenn.

LONGLEY, MULHOLLAN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
COMMISSION, RECEIVING
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 278 Front Street,
MEMPHIS TENNESSEE
aug9

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
W. Z. MITCHELL,
197 MAIN STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
All articles needed in the school room or counting house. Our stock, already large will be increased as the demand requires. We call special attention to our
SCHOOL BOOK STOCK,
and would invite Teachers and Merchants to call and examine our sleeves and prices. The most liberal inducements offered to wholesale buyers. NEW BOOKS AND STANDARD WORKS always on our counters and at the lowest market prices. A share of the patronage respectfully solicited.
sep18-1m

GREAT SALE
—OF—
DRY-GOODS!
Damaged by the Late Fire.
—AT—
J. ALEXANDER & CO.'S,
Corner Main and Union Streets,
Commencing on
Monday, February 11, 1867,
And Continuing Until the Whole Stock is Disposed of.
J. ALEXANDER & CO.,
feb9 1m Corner Main and Union streets.

EMMONS & SON,
Packers, Forwarders and General Jobbers of
NEWSPAPERS
Cheap Publications,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
No. 10 Jefferson Street.
Everything required by the Trade supplied at Lowest Rates.
jan30-tu

MEMPHIS APPEAL.
Office---No. 13 Madison Street.
WEDNESDAY,: : : : : : FEBRUARY 20, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE.

C. S. D. JONES is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and collect for same, at Hot Springs, Little Rock, Arkansas, and vicinity.
feb13 6t&wtf JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier and Business Manager.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified not to pay to any one any bills due THE APPEAL for advertising since January 31st, unless they have written authority from me.
JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier and Manager.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers.
L. DAVIES.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Jno. N. Bowen, editor and publisher of that sterling paper the *Southern Visitor*, of Grenada, Miss., is in our city. We commend his paper to the public as a good advertising medium.

WHERE'S THAT PORK.—Dray No. 237 was arrested yesterday, charged with failing to deliver two barrels of pork at the proper place. Ante up.

STEAMBOAT THIEVING.—A stateroom occupied by E. S. Lewis, of St. Louis, on the steamer City of Cairo, was entered yesterday morning at an early hour. A fine gold watch and chain, together with forty dollars in money, were taken. The thief got clear.

FORREST AVENUE.—A magnificent avenue, eighty feet wide, named in honor of our distinguished townsman, Gen. N. B. Forrest, has been opened from the State Line road to the Raleigh road, on the line between Waldran and Avery, Lamb and others.

A HAUL.—The residence of J. W. Caldwell, Esq., on Kerr's avenue, was entered by burglars at a late hour Monday night, when a very valuable gold watch, three fine sets of jewelry, some clothing and a pistol were stolen. Business among the midnight thieves is reviving within the past few days.

COME BACK.—Albert White, the notorious young mackerel who robbed a man on the Memphis and Ohio railroad some weeks ago and broke jail shortly afterwards, was recaptured yesterday morning. He had, when arrested, in his possession two carpenter saws and two pair of pants, no doubt the property of some enterprising artesan.

ROOM ENTERED.—The room of Mr. C. W. Shultz, a teller in the German National bank, No. 226 Front street, was entered yesterday and a lot of clothing with a silver mounted pistol stolen. The thief gained an entrance by breaking a pane of glass and unfastening the window catch so as to enable him to raise it. The property is valued at over one hundred dollars.

BE QUIET.—The neighborhood in which Pat. Murphy, John Carroll, Bridget McLaughlin and Ann Cronan reside has been very quarrelsome of late—so much so, in fact, that Justice Creighton found it necessary yesterday to require the above named parties to enter into the usual bonds to keep the peace toward each other and all good citizens of the state of Tennessee.

FESTIVAL.—Friday, the 22d of February, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, will be celebrated at the Greenlaw club rooms by a union festival. The various committees seem to be industriously engaged in making the proper arrangements. They will no doubt make it a pleasant time for all who desire in that way to celebrate the birthday of him who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

BADLY BEATEN.—On our way to the meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen last night, we met a man covered with blood, searching for a drug store or physician. He gave his name as James Clane, and said he started to go down to take a steamer for New Orleans, when he met two men who asked him to drink. *He drank.* When they got outside he was the recipient of a fine beating, and robbed of $175. No trace of the thieves has yet been got.

CAUGHT.—The house of Mrs. Mc Nickols, on Front near South street, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by three burglars. They made a noise which awakened a lady, who gave the alarm, when the would-be thieves took fright and fled. One of the party was arrested by two of the police, who quickly lodged him in the city prison, where he patiently awaits a hearing before the criminal court for burglary. He gives his name as James Galvin.

SENT UP.—A man, named James Holland, broke into a room over Mansfield's drug store yesterday, and stole a pocket book containing some valuable papers, as well as a five dollar gold piece, also some clothing. When arrested he had in his possession a lot of Masonic emblems, the property of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 59. Holland was sent up for trial. The property is in the hands of 'Squire Hall, who tried the case. The officers of Mount Moriah Lodge can no doubt get their property by making the necessary application.

UNGRATEFUL.—A lady who keeps a boarding house, observed a boy a few nights since lying on some wood near her residence. On being questioned, he told a pitiful tale, which caused the lady to take him in, give him a bed, food and clothing. Yesterday morning he was absent at breakfast time, which was something strange, as was the absence of a watch and other jewelry belonging to the lady. This ungrateful young scamp has not yet been arrested, but from the description given of him he is supposed to be a well known member of the once famous mackerel brigade.

BASE BALL.—The match game of base ball between the "Enterprise" and "Pride of the South" base ball clubs, took place Monday on a vacant lot near Vance street, in which the former club was victorious. The following is the official score:

ENTERPRISE.	Runs.	Outs
Players.		
Chapman, 1st b	5	3
Murphy, c. s	3	3
Osborne, c	3	4
Hills, c. f	3	2
Sellers, 3d b	4	3
Pearne, 2d b	4	4
G. Scranton, l. f	6	1
Bushnell, c. f	4	3
F. Scranton, p	3	4
Total	35	27

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH.	Runs.	Outs.
Players.		
Prahnes, c	3	3
Hallihan, p	4	3
W. Wetter, s. s	4	3
Moore, 2d b	4	3
J. Wetter, 3d b	3	3
M. Eagan, 3d b	3	4
Leslie, c. f	2	3
Ryland, l. f	4	3
Fogarty, c. f	3	4
Total	32	27

I. O. O. F.—The Odd Fellows' hall, corner of North Court and Main streets, will be open to the public to-day, Thursday and Friday from two to five o'clock. On Friday night the degree of Rebecca will be conferred on such members of the Order and their wives as desire to take it.

ARRIVAL OF A DISTINGUISHED OPTICIAN.—Dr. M. Bernhardt, the celebrated optician and oculist, of Berlin, Prussia, has arrived in our city and taken rooms at the Overton hotel, where he intends to remain for a short time. The doctor comes highly recommended by the medical faculty, and other gentlemen of the best standing in society. We also find by his advertisement, which will be found in this issue, that he has received testimonials from some of our most eminent physicians and clergymen. Perhaps it would be as well for the public to improve the opportunity now afforded, and for those who require them, to secure a pair of the far-famed spectacles now offered by Dr. Bernhardt. His office for a short time will be at the Overton hotel, ladies' entrance, first floor, room No. 4, and will be open for the public this morning.

TRUE BRAVERY.

A Child Falls in the River from a Coal Barge.

Rescued, After Sinking Twice, by a River Man.

One of those daring acts of bravery that ennoble our kind and which it always gives the generous heart a pleasure to record, however much we might regret the cause that called forth or prompted the act, occurred about two o'clock yesterday evening near Wolf Island. A number of children were playing on a barge, and during their sport one of the number pushed a playmate overboard, a fine little fellow aged about eight years; he sank immediately, of course. The children screamed and raised an outcry, but the parties near could not understand what was the matter, supposing that the noise was "all in the play." On hearing it still continued one of the men went to where the children were, just in time to see the child sink for the second time; he, quickly throwing off hat and coat, plunged into the water and caught the boy just as he came to the surface. After some little difficulty he succeeded in getting to the shore in safety, with his precious burden. The saved one was very much exhausted, and was quickly carried home. A crowd soon gathered, who, after the brave deed was accomplished, were, of course, loud in their praise of the daring fellow who had risked his life to save that of (to him) an unknown child. We endeavored to learn the name of this worthy young man, but did not succeed. Everybody called him Steve, and that seemed to be all that was known of him. But deeds like this will inscribe his memory, if not his name, on tablets as enduring as granite. The grateful prayers of the mother whose darling he rescued from a watery grave, will no doubt follow him through life, and be a blessing worth having. Such deeds as these are an index to a truly brave and noble spirit, and is in many cases coupled with a modesty almost unapproachable. The name of the child saved is Willie Hueger, whose father is employed on the railroad and was absent from home at the time of the occurrence. If the modesty of the brave fellow who performed this act will permit his name to be known, no doubt he will be the recipient of a more than "word" testimonial from the grateful parents of little Willie.

MEETING OF STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.—At a meeting of steamboat captains, owners and others interested in the commerce of the Mississippi river, held on the wharfboat of the Memphis and St. Louis packet company, Tuesday, the 19th inst., the following parties were present:

Capt. Smith, president Memphis and St. Louis packet company; Capt. J. N. Boflinger, superintendent Atlantic and Mississippi steam-ship company; Capt. J. F. Bourne, Capt. E. A. Levy, Capt. Ike Whitaker, Capt. Carroll, Capt. R. W. Mason, Capt. C. B. Church, Capt. Flem. Calvert, Capt. W. Elliott, Capt. Robt. Gibson, Mr. Palst, Ad. Storm, W. Dill, Mr. Byington, Geo. Mellersh and others.

The objects of the meeting demand the attention of all interested in the material prosperity of the city, and especially of the merchants, river men and city authorities. We trust that the proper steps will be taken to comply with the memorial addressed to the board of mayor and aldermen.

Upon the motion of Capt. Smith, of the M. & St. L. packet company, Mr. Wm. Elliott was chosen chairman, and Capt. James T. Bourne secretary of the meeting.

Capt. Smith then addressed the meeting on the subject which had called them together; after which, upon motion, the chairman appointed a committee of three to draft a memorial to be presented to the board of mayor and aldermen of the city of Memphis, consisting as follows, viz: Geo. Mellersh, Robt. Gibson and Capt. R. Mason. Upon motion of Capt. Smith, the chairman and secretary were added to that committee.

The committee made their report which was adopted, and is as follows:

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 19, 1867.
To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:

Your petitioners would beg leave to call attention to the *miserable condition* of our levee at the present time, the inadequate and, miserable accommodations for steamboats and other purposes, the encroachments of the river on the upper portion of the landing, and the threatened washing away of all the improvements that have been made, and would beg the immediate action of your honorable body to provide for the increasing trade of our growing city, which it demands, by at once taking some action to prevent the further washing away of the landing, to provide additional anchors or ring bolts for steamboats to make fast to, and check posts for flatboats and others, to provide for the cleaning of the levee, to remove the wreck at the foot of Union street, as it endangers the safety of steamboats present, to grade the bluff from the present grade to Front street, and to pave the same, and would further pray that the wharfage as at present collected be set apart as a special fund to carry out these suggested improvements exclusively, and if not found sufficient that the bonds of the city be issued to a sufficient amount to provide for the much needed improvements.

It is absolutely necessary that *immediate action* be taken to provide additional ring bolts, as it is not safe at the present high stage of water for so many boats to be made fast to one anchor or ring bolt.

[Signed] GEO. MELLERSH, Ch'n,
ROBT. GIBSON, Sec'y,
R. W. MASON,
WM. ELLIOTT,
JAS. T. BOURNE.

Upon motion of Capt. C. B. Church a committee of three were appointed to present these resolutions to the Memphis chamber of commerce, and ask their co-operation. Whereupon Capt. C. B. Church, F. M. Mahon and J. T. Stratton were appointed.

It was moved and seconded that Capt. J. T. Bourne be appointed to procure signatures of steamboatmen and merchants interested, to be presented to the board of mayor and aldermen and chamber of commerce with these papers. Carried.

Upon motion of Capt. Smith this meeting was adjourned.

J. T. BOURNE, Sec'y.
WM. ELLIOTT, Ch'n.

DR. KNODE'S LECTURE LAST NIGHT.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last night, a good audience was in attendance at the Tabernacle to listen to the lecture of Dr. O. B. Knode, the third of the series for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers. Dr. Knode handled his subject, "The art of prolonging life," as a master, and displayed great literary capacity as well as a thorough knowledge of his subject and of the principles of elocution. His lecture was prepared with great care and attention, and was replete with new and original ideas for the preservation of health, the strengthening of the constitution and the prolongation of life. His advice to parents as to the best mode of rearing children, we thought particularly good, and was more highly appreciated by us from an acquaintance with his own children who are remarkable for their keen perceptions and cultivation. The Philharmonics gave some beautiful melodies, and among them "Home, Sweet Home," which was superbly rendered and gave the audience a good opportunity to judge of the melodious voice of Mr. Henry Scranton. The fourth lecture will be delivered by one of the newspaper fraternity of this city, Col. Leon Trousdale, on the "Vitality of the South."

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The following distinguished personages arrived in the city yesterday and are stopping at the Gayoso house: Maj. A. J. Donaldson, Tenn.; Gen. J. F. Fagan, Ark.; Col. Ed. F. McGehee, Miss.; Col. C. P. Dandridge, Miss.; Col. H. Mosley, Miss.; Judge Miller, Miss.; Col. B. B. Eskridge, Ark.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—There was a tolerably good house last night, at this place of amusement, to witness the second rendition of *Colleen Bawn*. Mr. Florence, as "Miles," brought down the house repeatedly; while Mrs. Florence, as the "Colleen Bawn," was loudly applauded. Mr. Wheelock, as usual, played his part with good effect. The piece will be repeated to-night.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN LAST NIGHT.

Important Proceedings.

City Hospital Affairs to be Inquired Into.

The Main, Poplar and Jefferson Street Cars Declared a Nuisance.

The board met last night pursuant to adjournment: Present, Mayor Ledland; chairman, Hulbert; Aldermen Glancy, Johnson, Cochran, Wickersham, Amis, Lynn, Bolling, Holst, O'Donnell, Townsend, Lennon, Smith and Passmore. The minutes of the last meeting were read and ordered to stand as recorded.

Alderman Bolling, chairman finance committee, presented the petition of W. A. Griffin praying that $362.50 of taxes be placed to his credit, being the amount paid while his property was in the hands of the U. S. government.

The committee reported adversely on the claim of the original book and ladder company for $2000. Adopted.

The petition of the heirs of Jacob Thompson, proposing to sell to the city certain lots on the Pigeon Roost road, was referred.

The committee reported adversely on the claim of Mrs. Price for an allowance on condemned property.

Reported favorably on the resolution of the board instructing the mayor to issue the note of the city to the contractor of the Linden street schoolhouse for $4500, the same to be charged to the school fund. Adopted.

The petitions of several persons praying for the remission of taxes on property held by the United States government, were reported favorably upon and the reports adopted.

The account of Mr. D. Cockrell, amounting to $1800, for entertaining the congressional committee, was ordered to be paid.

Alderman Johnson reported favorably on the adoption of the ordinance fixing the grades of several streets. Passed to its second and final reading.

By the same: The soda water ordinance was reported favorably upon, and finally passed, the ordinance amending the privilege ordinance so as to compel commission merchants to pay the same tax as other merchants when selling goods.

The landing committee reported favorably on the petition of Mr. Williams to keep a snack stand on the Wright wharfboat.

Alderman Wickersham reported having examined the bonds of several city officers, which the committee approved of. Report received.

Alderman Lynn, chairman of the gas committee, was compelled to report adversely on the resolutions of several aldermen requiring several gas posts to be erected, inasmuch as there was no service pipes on the streets where the extra lights were required.

Alderman Amis, from the committee on improvements, reported favorably on various matters referred to them at the last meeting; also favorably on several small accounts submitted to them.

By the same: The petition of Mrs. Susan Holland, asking for a duplicate for a lost warrant for fifty-six dollars. Prayer granted.

Alderman Lynn: The petition of H. Dunning & Bro., asking the city to lay a water-pipe on one of the main streets, which they would supply with water from their machinery on the bluff, thereby keeping the cisterns on such street constantly filled for the city's use, and ask in return that they be allowed to erect water plugs for the purpose of supplying their watering carts, agreeing to relinquish all claims to the same at any time that the city may erect water-works in the city. On motion referred to the improvement committee.

A petition from citizens asking that the pond between Main and Shelby streets be filled. Referred to the improvement committee.

Alderman O'Donnell presented the petition of P. T. Hughes, asking that his pump be put down at the city's expense, the same having been taken up to procure water while a fire was raging near the corner of Beal and Second streets. Granted.

Alderman Smith presented a petition setting forth the grievances of the city hospital, which was signed by Drs. Pittman, Creighton, Jones and Ring.

Alderman Smith moved a special committee be appointed to investigate the state of affairs at the city hospital.

The chair appointed Aldermen Smith, Cochran and Bolling as such committee to report at the next meeting of the board.

Alderman Townsend desired to know why this state of things existed.

Alderman Smith presented the petition of several citizens asking that several negro shanties on Tennessee street be removed, the same having become a nuisance. Granted.

Alderman Passmore offered a resolution declaring the street railways on Main, Jefferson and Poplar streets a nuisance, giving as his reason that the Memphis city railroad company had failed to comply with certain provisions of their charter.

Alderman Lynn suggested that the company be made to pay a fine daily till the provisions of the charter were complied with. Resolution adopted.

On motion of Alderman Smith the street commissioner was instructed to repair the bridge on Beal street beyond Gayoso.

By the same: That the city engineer advertise for bids to build a bridge over the bayou on the extension of Hernando street.

Alderman Townsend offered a resolution instructing the removal of all patients in the city hospital to the state hospital, and that no more patients be received at the city hospital. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

Alderman Wickersham, who had a talk with Mr. Bickford, who told him there was room enough at the state hospital for all patients, offered a resolution abolishing the city hospital. Laid on the table.

Alderman O'Donnell offered a resolution directing the building of a cistern to hold 400 barrels of water for the use of steam fire engine No. 4, the same to be built under the direction of the fire committee. On motion, referred to the fire and improvement committee, with power to act in the premises.

A resolution, requiring the amount of the tax of Mrs. Meenaith to be paid by members of the board, was adopted.

Alderman Bolling submitted an ordinance compelling the city railroad company to pay a tax of fifty dollars per car per day, thus driving them out of use.

Alderman Townsend offered, instead, an ordinance compelling the city railroad company to comply with the provisions of their charter, failing to do this they to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly. Passed a first reading.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance passed a second and final reading.

Alderman Lynn offered a resolution directing the mayor to issue city warrants in favor of the metropolitan police commissioners, for $10,500, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the department for the month of January. He stated, in offering the resolution, that he was opposed to making any appropriation for this object, but Col. Beaumont had instructed him to say that the decision of the board must now be given.

Alderman Bolling was in favor of the system, but wanted the board to have the appointment of the commissioners.

Alderman Smith was in favor of paying the police, but was in favor of having the power of appointment confined to the mayor. When he was satisfied of the constitutionality of the law he would vote for the grant, but not till then.

Alderman Johnson thought it was not right to refuse to pay the men who had rendered services to the city as policemen, but that they should be paid when the law was declared unconstitutional, he would then oppose the grant.

Alderman Lynn said it was now a question whether the force should be paid out of the city treasury or compel a special tax to be levied for the purpose. He believed the law, under the present management, was odious to a large majority of the people, and thought it would be best to let the legislature and the police go on and collect the tax under the law. Waiving the constitutionality of the law a question he did not care to discuss, he should vote against the appropriation.

Alderman Smith desired to have the resolution lay over until the supreme court had decided whether the law was constitutional or not.

Alderman Lynn desired to meet the question fairly, and have the matter decided without any more dallying.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

The motion to postpone was lost.

The original resolution was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Holst, Lennon, Johnson, Wickersham and Cochran—5. Nays—Glancy, Amis, Lynn, Bolling, O'Donnell, Townsend, Smith and Passmore—8.

The street commissioner was instructed to lay the pavement in front of the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Court street.

The petition of James Ryan, an appointee of the former board, asking for his monthly salary. Referred to the finance committee with power to act.

A communication was read from the Sisters of Holy Cross, setting forth that as a matron had been appointed, their services would no longer be required, and they awaited the instructions of the board. The regular business having been got through with the board, on motion, adjourned.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—Samuel P. Walker to Wm. H. and Eliza J. Carroll, quit claim deed, part of lot No. 2, west of Bayou Gayoso, south of court street; Jos. Schoonover to C. S. Stillman and J. G. Breen, deed, $12,000, lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, block 11, first on Clinton, latter three on Beale street; T. W. Cole to Bridget O'Neil, deed, $140, lot in Germantown; W. J. Saint to T. D. Mallory and West Taylor and Caruthers, trust deed on lot in Fort Pickering, to secure $1121 40; E. Barry to L. D. McClure, trust deed on lot No. 20, block 4, on Mosely street, to secure $600; W. H. Allen to H. B. Martin, trust deed, lot No. 17, block 41, Causey street, $1535; H. B. Williford to S. H. Reddel, quit claim to land in second civil district; B. & A. Slager, bill of sale, $200, stock and fixtures, No. 172 Poplar street; Sophia and J. W. Bowen to Wm. F. Hardin, deed, $1500, lot 5, Agnes Hawthorn's subdivision; John Cannavan to Cassell & Webb, lease, seven years, lot No. 20, east side of Shelby street; H. D. Buckley to Sarah C. Prince, quit claim to lot No. 2, block 11, Hernando street; Thos. Barrett to Hugh L. Fox, deed, $3600, lot on Second street, near Sathrans street; Frank Withers to H. B. Ballin, bill of sale of Dixey's saloon, late Shakspeare, $1450.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—Any person wishing to see the most daring and thrilling feat ever performed, should visit the Opera house to-night. The great Niagara leap is all it is claimed to be, and now a splendid opportunity is offered to all who are fond of feats of an exciting nature. Don't fail to see it. It will also be performed Saturday afternoon at the matinee, for the especial benefit of ladies and children. The attendance last night was very fair.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—W. S. Rainey vs. Samuel Jones, final decree; E. M. Apperson vs. DeSoto insurance company, appeal; S. B. Rawlings et al. vs. S. C. Mount et al., final decree; Wm. Hundhausen vs. Fred. Ruser, receiver appointed.

Margaret A. McKeon et al., ex parte.
E. G. Harris vs. Catharine Gabriel.
R. S. Russell vs. Nathan Greenwald et al.
S. F. Valle vs. A. Beaty.
Jas. W. Bledsoe vs. E. Carpenter.
Ann Spotts vs. Martha Spotts.
S. Levi & Brother vs. R. C. Noland, et al.
Jas. Sullivan vs. Thos. Soaine.
Wm. L. Butler vs. Mary J. Small, et al.
Mary C. Trader vs. Jos. M. Gordon.
Wm. L. Butler vs. Mary J. Small, et al.
S. F. Butler vs. E. L. Eastwood.
W. A. Whitmore, ex'r, vs. Rob. Miller.
Eliza Stillman vs. A. C. Stillman, divorce case.
A. Frazer vs. J. J. Parham.
William B. Greenlaw vs. J. W. Bophem, et al.
R. B. Cartwright et al. vs. Nathaniel Greenwald et al.
R. L. Armstrong vs. E. M. Apperson et al.
John Parham vs. J. J. Parham.
Wm. P. Prandt vs. J. H. Sanders.
A. M. Ferguson vs. T. C. Cowgill et al.
Sam'l W. Jones, exec'r, vs. Wm. J. Wheeler, et al.
Jane McCauley vs. steamer Belle List.
Malcolm McCallum vs. steamer Belle List.
Memphis Savings Institution vs. Wm. Forrest et al.
W. M. Folwell vs. Bank of West Tennessee.
Mary Lovalette et al., vs. T. J. Keating.
Wm. N. Carnes et al., vs. R. C. Carnes et al.
Mary A. Selvadurer vs. G. W. Lincoln et al.
Dudley Sale vs. J. W. Scruggs et al.
L. S. Barr vs. E. Dickinson.
H. C. Chambers vs. J. Fowlkes et al.
T. B. Edgington et al., vs. Jas. Rose et al.
W. R. Hunt vs. H. K. Ballin et al.
J. Halsey vs. H. G. Pent et al.
T. B. Edgington vs. F. M. Rose et al.
H. W. Selvey, adm'r, vs. G. Hubbard et al.
H. W. Selvey vs. same.
Chas. S. Pickett et al. vs. Jno. A. Sawyer.
Gaylord, Son & Co., vs. A. Street et al.
Mary B. Crockett vs. R. Bagley et al.
Thos. G. Taylor et al., vs. Mary Jackson.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Judge Wm. Hale presiding.*—The case of Willie Spooth, assault and battery, was disposed of nolle prosequi. Also other cases set for yesterday were continued over until the next term.

The following cases are specially set for to-day:

1176. Chas. Ruffin, burglary.
1149. James McNulty, assault and battery.
1150. George Hallum, larceny.
1199. James Graham, larceny.

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, full line of new shades, received by Menken Bros.

I. O. O. F.—The Odd Fellows' lodge room will be opened to the public on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst., from 2 to 5 p.m. On the night of the 22d the degree of Rebecca will be conferred.
E. F. RISK, Chairman.

There will be a meeting of the Hibernian mutual relief society at the schoolroom adjoining St. Peter's church, on Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. A punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the society. By order of the president.

Party Dresses.—A magnificent stock of French goods just received at Menken Bros.

Scrapers and plows! Treat & Hamilton make them on Madison street.
jan30-ew4t.

A Chance for Speculation.—An interest in an enterprise now started with prospect of large profits and quick returns, can be had at a great bargain. Address PETROLEUM, office of the APPEAL.
feb19 2t

The quickest, best and cheapest way to ship cotton to the east is by the great broad guage transit company, "Diamond Line." Through bills of lading given to all points by
CAPT. FLEM. CALVERT,
feb19tf Sup't Mem. & St. Louis Packet Co.

Merchants who buy for cash or city acceptance can find bargains in domestic dry goods at Menken Bros.

Do you want plows? go to Treat & Hamilton's, Memphis, Tenn.
jan30-ew4t.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—We are again in receipt of fourteen more of those greatly celebrated safes of Marvin & Co.'s make. Bankers, merchants and others who want a reliable safe can procure it at ORGILL Bros. & Co.,
feb19-1m Agents for Marvin & Co.

New York mills domestic at Menken Bros.

The law firm of Wood & Rose is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WALKER WOOD,
SAML. P. ROSE.
MEMPHIS, February 7, 1867. 14t.

Potatoes.—Fifteen hundred large barrels No. 1 Pinkeye potatoes on board flatboat now lying in Wolf river near the mouth, and for sale by J. M. & H. C. Barter. 1w

Coal.—Bigley, Mellersh & Co., No. 52 Jefferson street, have spendid Pittsburg coal. Leave your orders.
feb4-1f

Ladies can find bleached domestics at Menken Bros.

Carpets, wall paper and curtains, at J. Grieshaber's, 375 Main street.
jan24-1m

House of Frank—Everybody who knows Frank goes to see him; consequently it is one of the most popular places of resort in the city. His stock of wines, liquors and cigars is better than good, and if one desires the finest Baltimore oysters, Frank can serve you. Strangers visiting the city should not leave without going to Frank's. Go eat, drink and be merry.
fe12 1f

Beautiful spring prints at Menken Bros.

Very Low.—The splendid stock of choice groceries at Ivinson & Gilbert's are being sold at greatly reduced prices. The firm having dissolved copartnership they are determined to sell their entire stock regardless of cost. Make hay while the sun shines; you will not always have these advantages offered. Country merchants will consult their own interests by giving them a call.
feb15 tf

Dr. Pétit, French physician, makes chronic diseases a speciality and guarantees cures after examination. Medicine furnished gratis. Office 208 Main street.
Jan25 3m

Circular Saws.—Circular saws gummed by us at short notice at our mill, Front street, between Auction and Mill streets.
feb5 tf WM. N. BAKIN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

National Cancer Institute and Magnetic Infirmary, No. 36 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., and No. 211 Main street, Memphis, up stairs, under the control of the renowned clairvoyant sisters, Victoria and Tennessee, assisted by the best medical talent. All these called incurable diseases treated as specialties. They have a certain and painless cure for cancers and tumors, an infallible system for consumption and chronic asthma; specifics for heart disease and rheumatism; and perfect success in the treatment of all other chronic diseases, based upon the latest discoveries in medical, clairvoyant and magnetic science. It is a fact, demonstrated by fifteen years' practice, that all diseases that cannot be cured by remedies, can, by the healing power possessed by the clairvoyant sisters. Address National Cancer Infirmary and Magnetic Infirmary, lock box 926, Chicago, Ill., or lock box 307, Memphis, Tenn.
feb9 1f

Pittsburg Coal—briggs & Peterson—Office 15 Madison street. Branch office, 30 Main.
J. E. MOSELEY, Agent.

Removal.—Drs. Mortimore & Payne have removed their office from the Commercial Hotel to the Worsham House, Room No. 23, the one occupied by Dr. Mortimore the past four years, where all, who desire to, can consult them and procure treatment.

Special attention given to all the various forms of chronic diseases, especially Disease of the Lung and Throat, Disease of the Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Spine, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous affections; all the afflictive forms of Female Diseases, as also all diseases having origin in impurities of the blood and vital fluids.

Office hours from 8 o'cl

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

Gone from the Altar to the Tomb.

Suggested by the Burial of ETTIE, Bride of Thos. F. Branch—only child of Thomas P. Shields.

BY CARRIE BELL SINCLAIR.

"Bring flowers—fresh flowers—for the bride to wear,
They were born to blush in her shining hair!"
—Bring flowers—pale flowers—to strew her bier,
They were blossomed to shed their perfume there!

'Tis but a little while since chimed
The happy marriage bell!
And the same church spire sounds to-day
The young bride's funeral knell!
Another train moves slowly there,
With sad and mournful tread,
And her they crown'd a bride that night
To-day is pale and dead!

A few short months ago she moved
The fairest in the throng—
Her smile the brightest one of all,
And her's the sweetest song!
Here at this very altar knelt,
The young and happy bride;
To pledge her love and trust to him
Who knelt there at her side.

And both are here again to-day—
And she is clothed in white!
But where are all the happy smiles
That blessed her on that night?
Gone!—and a sadder attribute now
Affection offers here;
And only tears—sad falling tears,
Fall on the young Bride's bier!

Fond hearts before that altar now
Bow there in bitter pain;
For she—the *Bride of Death* to-day—
Will ne'er come back again!
The pure white flowers that press her brow
Turned too her bridal wreath;
And spotless robes enfold her now,
The fair young Bride of Death!

A few short years of happiness!
And fresh as Beauty's bloom,
Young ETTIE *has been gathered*
From the Altar to the Tomb!
Ah! who can look into those hearts
And read their bitter woe?
And who can tell the *things* she now
These stricken ones must know?

To turn their footsteps home again
And see *her* vacant chair!
And feel as only they can feel
Who meet no loved one there!
The flowers within that home, perchance,
Will blossom just as bright—
But on the tuteord of them all
Death's hand has laid its blight!

Ah! other smiles may linger there,
And other voices, too;
But *one is silent*—and it was
The sweetest one they knew!
The sunshine from that home is gone,
And all the world seems drear;
And all their hopes have perished now
With ETTIE!—young and fair!

'Tis sad to see the steps of age
Fast tottering to the tomb—
And Death—even when it culls the old
Must crush the heart with gloom;
But oh! when *Youth* and *Beauty* fade,
And *Love's* fond hopes are crushed,
'Tis hard to know the idol here
Must crumble into dust!

God pity those who weep to-day
Above fair ETTIE'S bier!—
And Angels robe the spotless Bride
In garments white and fair!
Ah! life is but a fleeting span—
And fast the moments fly—
And Youth and Age alike must fade,
For all must have to die!

AUGUSTA, GA., February 11, 1867.

We have never experienced a greater shock to our sensibilities, than on hearing of the sudden death of the above young lady we remember so well as all that budding womanhood should be.—EDS. APPEAL.

INDIAN CAPTIVITY.

Twenty Years Among the Indians—Account of the Capture of Mr. James P. Kimball and Wife—Kimball Becomes a Medicine Man—His Recapture at Fort Laramie.

From the Chicago Republican.]

A correspondent sends us the following account of the captivity of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kimball among the Shoshones and Snakes, two of our wildest Indian tribes. The return of this family from their long captivity is attracting considerable attention, and the account given below will be found interesting. The facts were gathered at a personal interview with the returned family:

HISTORY OF THE PARTIES.

Newell Kimball, father of the principal character in this narrative, emigrated from East Medway, Mass., to Painted Post, a station on the New York and Erie railway, twenty miles west of Elmira, N. Y., in the year 1846, and there settled, in what was to him a "home in the west," being several miles in advance of the Erie road then in progress. The subject of this sketch, then eighteen years of age, went into Kentucky and spent some time in that state. While there he became acquainted with Miss Jane McNeil, daughter of Jane McNiel, a thrifty landowner in the vicinity of Lexington. The wife of Mr. McNeil was the widow of one Carson, who had been killed by the Indians on an occasion when she herself received an arrow wound that badly cut up and somewhat disfigured her face. By her first marriage she became the mother of the world renowned Kit Carson, whose vengeance on the Indians for the murder of his father was only sated by a lifelong devotion to the warpath. Jane McNeil was, therefore, half sister to Kit Carson. The acquaintance between young Kimball and Miss McNeil was ripened into a marriage, which took place at Lexington, Ky., November 7, 1847. It was to have occurred on the 10th, the day that Kimball would be twenty years old, but circumstances made it more convenient for all concerned to hasten the occasion by three days' time, and the young couple were married. They soon after went on a visit to the elder Kimball's at Painted Post, and did not again return to Kentucky.

EMIGRATION.

The following spring, allured by reports of fabulous amounts of gold to be had for the gathering in California, a party started out from Painted Post and vicinity, for an overland journey to the Eldorado. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Kimball, and her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James McNeil. There were no railroads then to hurry them on over hundreds of miles of the first part of the journey. The whole distance must be measured by the weary tread of the farm team, and tracked by the rims of the lumbering wheels. The route of the party was through Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. At the latter place they crossed the Mississippi, and at St. Charles the Missouri. Recrossing the latter river at Boonville, they moved on to Independence, and thence to Fort Scott, Kansas, where they expected to join another party whose destination was also the land of gold. The Fort Scott party desired to take the southern route, which the Painted Post train did not, and having acquired strength in numerous additions, mainly from Missouri, they left the other party to take its course, while they followed the government road to the forks of the Platte, and thence pushed on to the mountains.

CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

The train numbered sixty-three persons, all told. At Chilicothe mountain, one of the outposts of the main range at the point where they reached it, a large party of Snake and Shoshone Indians surprised and attacked them. Ill-prepared for defense, and melting beneath an August sun—for the springtime had given way to summer heat—the emigrants were soon slain or made captive. Five only of the sixty-three the better fate—a doom scarcely met preferred to death itself. They to be Mr. and Mrs. Kimball. These were Wm. Thompson, James McNeil, Missouri, and J—— of Warren county, Maine. ——ohn Smith, of Portland,

HOW ORDER OF A PRISONER.

[illegible]ing secured the scalps of the slain, the savages hurried their captives up the side of the mountain, and there gloated over their victory with the horrid orgies of the war and scalp dance. A council of chiefs was held, and McNeil, from his prominence in the fight, condemned to be burned at the stake. Then followed a scene too horrible to be fitly described. The bound captives were compelled to witness the demoniacal exhibition. And who shall tell the agony of torture that possessed the young Mrs. Kimball as she saw her father's flesh quiver under the smarting influence of the kindling flames, and witnessed his suffering till death came to his relief?

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

Apparently surfeited with blood, the savages condemned the other prisoners to run the gauntlet between the ranks which they successfully did, though much bruised, and were then adopted into the tribe, having sufficient endurance to give them caste among the savages. Kimball, after successfully passing the ordeal for himself, offered, and the Indians permitted him to run in place of his wife. Soulless as these savages were, they had sense enough to appreciate the motive of this offer, and so let Kimball pass the second ordeal with but slight molestation.

The gauntlet for the occasion consisted of 130 warriors, ranged in a double column, face to face, leaving a space of from eight to ten feet between the rows. Through this the captive must pass. Each savage was allowed to strike one blow or make one thrust at him as he passed along, but only one; nor was he to step from the line to do so. An Indian followed the captive to see that no advantage was taken, exhibiting in this what might be termed "honor among thieves." More than this, the prisoner was allowed two shields of birch bark, one upon each arm for his protection. Kimball, by skillful management, warded off many of the blows, yet he also received many, one of which a glancing club-stroke on the back of the head, brought him to his knees. When three-fourths of the way through the gauntlet he was confronted by an Indian, who stepped out of the line to get a better stroke at the captive. Kimball saw but one course to pursue. He struck the savage a sudden blow with his shield and staggered him. At this the whole troop of warriors set up a howl of satisfaction, in which the chief, who was a spectator of the scene, heartily joined, and Kimball passed on almost unmolested. This was his first experience at running the gauntlet. His offer to take the place of his wife, which he did a few months after, coupled with his prowess on the first occasion, gave him a high position in the view of the savages.

KIMBALL IN A NEW ROLE.

They allowed him to study with their old doctor, and on the death of that sachem, Kimball became their medicine man, a position which he held with ever increasing reputation until the hour of his recapture by the force of soldiers at Fort Laramie.

The captives were hurried off to the headquarters of the tribe on the Columbia river, in Washington territory, which was then almost untrodden by white settlers. Two years after, while on a scout up the Columbia, the Snakes and Shoshones were met by the Enoyas, a hostile tribe, and defeated with considerable loss, in slain and captured. Among the captives was Mrs. Kimball. She was held by this tribe for nearly two years, when, in another encounter, the Shoshones were victorious, and she was recaptured by them and returned to her husband. The remaining fifteen years of captivity they spent together. There were many opportunities for them to have escaped alone, but they preferred remaining together in captivity rather than to be separated by the difficulties that would surround them should only one escape.

CHILDREN OF THE PRISONERS.

And then their children must not be left behind. Of these Mr. and Mrs. Kimball have four living, and have lost two. The eldest, Levina, aged about seventeen, recently became the wife of John Hawkeye, a young chief of the Shoshones. The next, Mary, aged about sixteen, is the wife of Peter Fulsom, a chief of the Snakes. These chiefs are both French half-breeds. Whether these two daughters of the Kimballs will prefer to remain with the tribe, or desire to leave them, is not known, as they have had no means of communicating with their parents since their escape. The remaining two children, Newell, a boy of four years, and James Henry, aged eight months, were rescued with their parents. The four-year-old is a sturdy little fellow, who can talk Indian and English with equal fluency, and much more readily than many boys of his age.

MR. AND MRS. KIMBALL.

The Kimballs have used their native language always among themselves, and in this way have kept the use of it fresh in their minds. While they speak English with considerable fluency, there is yet apparent an occasional lack of words for expressing certain ideas. This is a very natural result of the limited vocabulary they have had to draw upon. When Mr. Kimball was captured he must have been a very good English scholar, and his very retentive memory has kept him in possession of a good share of knowledge, yet he finds it difficult to read and can only do so by spelling out a great many of the words, and he writes with even less facility. For all this, Mr. Kimball is a very intelligent man. His perceptive faculties are well developed. He is very ingenious. His remarkable memory makes it possible for him to give a very accurate and detailed account of his long sojourn with the Indians. He is a vigorous man, though new suffering from the inconveniences of an arrow wound in the side, and a bullet-hole through his left hand, the last tokens of regard given him by the Indians. His blight is less than five feet eight. He has a quick, unenvy eye, and a restless motion of the hands when speaking. The paint that he has daubed his face from time to time has not made him a bona fide redman, and his brown hair and chin-whiskers and mustache still more plainly mark him as of white parentage. Mrs. Kimball is a woman of modest and pleasant bearing, with the dash of the peculiar complexion and color of hair and eyes that we are wont to associate with the "lasses" of the Highlands—a tinge that would trace her birthplace to the land of seots, were we not assured that her father was born in Keighley. She speaks pleasantly and modestly, and has the bearing of a matron who has spent her days in the middle states, rather than one who has been from the year she was a bride till after her daughters had married and gone from the home-roof, a dweller and a captive among the wildest of our western Indians.

This family have passed an eventful life, and now return to the companionship of civilized beings, when they have almost reached the age of forty years, without the experience or means necessary to live comfortably in this, to them, new way of living. Fortunately, Mr. Kimball's father, Mr. Newell Kimball, is a well-to-do farmer in Muscatine, Iowa, and thither the family made their way on Monday, to meet their parents, who have long since given them up for dead. The Kimballs shared the fortunes of the Indians with whom they were captives, often being brought to the brink of starvation, and sometimes subsisting on grasshoppers and bugs for weeks and months together. They seem had a way of drying and preparing from these insects a species of cake that was preferable to starvation.

John Smith, who was captured with the Kimballs, was shot in a fight with another tribe some three years after his capture, and died from the wound. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are, therefore, the sole survivors of the party of captives taken at Chilicothe mountain in 1845.

SOME INCIDENTS.

Sometime last year, the Indians west of the Rocky mountains, having reconciled their little differences agreed upon a united attack of the whites east of the mountains, for the purpose of exterminating them. To carry out this object the Snakes and Shoshones left their quarters on the Columbia river and moved eastward. They passed the winter of 1865-6 in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and last spring crossed the mountains. The tribes who were to meet them failed from some unexpected cause to do so, and the Shoshones came on to the plains. They spent their time in various ways but were much reduced by famine, and did not enter upon the warpath until late in the season.

RECAPTURED.

They were then met near Fort Laramie by a mounted force, under command of Lieut. Wyman, of the infantry, and routed. On this occasion, Kimball, who was in the fight painted like a savage, signalled Wyman with his hat, and that officer recognizing the sign as that of a white man, called to his "boys in blue" to rescue Kimball. He then pointed them to where his wife was, describing her to them briefly, and soon had the gratification of seeing her and her two children brought in. They were kindly provided for at the fort, and forwarded by a train to St. Joseph, as soon as Mr. Kimball had so far recovered from the two wounds received in the fight as to be able to bear the journey. He spent some time in Independence and Kansas City, Mo., and the people provided him with the means to proceed on his journey to Painted Post, where he expected to find his father. He made the trip, went to the old homestead, which, he assured us, looked as familiar as an old friend, only to find strangers there, and strange eyes peering out at him. He was, however, kindly received, and the following day set out to seek his father in Muscatine, Iowa. It was while on his way thither that these facts were gathered from his own lips. Mr. Kimball felt, as he said, very much disheartened when he reached the old homestead and found it occupied by strangers, and learned that he must retrace hundreds of miles of the long journey he had come. But the near prospect of meeting with his parents made him feel more cheerful now. He assured us that he had a brother in Chicago, named Stephen Kimball, but he did not know the location of his residence.

The Snakes and Shoshones were formerly separate tribes, but, having no distinction of language to prevent their uniting, they joined their forces for the purposes of common defense, and to give them strength in their hunting seasons. They have separate and different chiefs, but are otherwise under one government. The tribes numbered about 1500 warriors at the time of Kimball's capture. They have been much reduced at times, by famine and disease, but now muster about the old number of warriors again, mostly young men from fourteen to twenty years of age. They have made their headquarters on the Columbia river, but have ranged over a wide extent of territory since the Kimballs have been with them. Mr. Kimball kept an accurate account of the lapse of time, by the recurrence of the seasons, so that his record of the year corresponded with the proper chronological date. He suggested that the longride he was taking over the country was the completion of his wedding tour that was interrupted in 1848.

At one time during his stay with the savages, there was a split among the chiefs, on Freemasonry, which had been introduced into the tribe to some extent. One of the chiefs opposed this, and the result was his separation from the tribe. About two hundred warriors followed him, and the tribe thus formed new lives in California, and between them and their old companions a bitter hostility exists.

AN UNFRIENDLY MEETING.

Mr. Kimball bears nine distinct wounds to testify of his presence in the fights conducted by the Shoshones. Three of these, however, could hardly be counted as receiving in fair fight. The three are knife wounds in the left cheek. They were given him by an encounter with an Indian named Sahwaga. This Indian always seemed to have a bad feeling toward Kimball, and the feeling was reciprocal. When Kimball's wife was recaptured from the Enoyas, Sahwaga thought she ought not to be kept alive, but either killed or sent back to the Enoyas. This was not a view of the case calculated to lessen the bitterness between Kimball and Sahwaga, and some severe words were exchanged. Meeting in an out of the way place soon after they had a fight, the result of which was the death of Sahwaga. It was on this occasion that Kimball received the cuts in the cheek. He concealed the body of Sahwaga from the tribe, and when the body of Sahwaga was found it was so torn by wolves that his death was supposed to have been caused by these animals.

On the morning of Kimball's departure from Painted Post, his father gave him a heavy silver ring, bearing the initials of his name, "J. T. K." The savages, notwithstanding their love for such ornaments, permitted him to wear it through his whole sojourn among them, and he returns to his father's house wearing this token of affection. L. R. E.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

feb16 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

BERNARD & McCLURE

Nos. 298 and 300 Second Street,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

PUBLISHERS OF

SHEET MUSIC,

AND DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons,

Musical Merchandise of Every Description.

And STRINGS of all kinds.

OLD PIANOS taken in exchange as part pay for new ones.

TUNING AND REPAIRING promptly attended to.

NEW MUSIC received daily. feb16 1m

ANDREW RENKERT,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST,

NO. 120 MAIN STREET,

(Corner of Market),

Has just received a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines,

PAINTS, OILS,

—AND—

Complete Assortment of Perfumery

Also, LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

THE attention of Painters is directed to my large stock of White Lead, Linseed oil, Benzine Paints ground in Oil, Window Glass, etc., which I will sell low for cash.

feb16 3m A. RENKERT, Memphis, Tenn.

REMOVAL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Have Removed to

No. 329 Main Street,

(Eclipse Building),

AND are offering their Winter Stock at LOW PRICES.

Second and Third Floors to Rent, with conveniences. Suitable for wholesale business. Will not be rented separately.

feb6 1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STATIONERY,

No. 197 Main Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

WE have, connected with our house, a first-class

STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

And are prepared at all times to do COMMERCIAL, LAW, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD PRINTING, in the neatest, cheapest and best style of the art.

Call and examine our goods, styles and prices. feb16 3m

NEW CROP.

LANDRETH'S

GARDEN AND GRASS SEED,

Just Received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

WARD & LeGUERE,

DRUGGISTS AND SEED DEALERS,

CORNER MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS,

Opp site Worsham House,

Memphis, : : : : : : : Tennessee.

PITTMAN, PARKER & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF BAGGING AND ROPE.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

Jan21 tf

CH. E. PFEIFER,

General Commission Merchant,

No. 65 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT for Smith & Rand Powder Company.

Orange and New Orleans Rifle, Musket, Cannon, Sporting, Ducking and Mining

POWDER,

on hand and for sale at No. 65 Common street, New Orleans, in packages of all quantities.

Also, Drop and Buck Shot, Caps, etc. Orders promptly filled. 1m[illegible]

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

HAS Removed his Office to

No. 225 Main Street,

Two doors South of the Worsham House.

A. E. KENNEDAY, : : : : Assistant.

feb9 3m

C. E. BRACKETT & CO.,

Crescent Livery, Auction

—AND—

SALE STABLES

THE finest Harness Buggies and saddle mares for hire.

Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock

Special attention paid to the buying and selling of Stock from Steamboats and Cars.

YARD 160x6 furnished with or without board

oct24 tf BOB. CRACE, Auction'r.

HARDWARE.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

368 : Main Street : 368

Memphis, - - - - Tenn.

—DEALERS IN—

MACHINERY

—AND—

Heavy Hardware.

Exclusive Agents for

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.

Isaac Straub & Co.'s Celebrated "Queen of the South" Corn Mill.

Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills and Engines.

feb12 1y

Nails! Nails!

250 kegs assorted NAILS, received by

feb12 3t McCOMBS & CO.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

—OF—

W. WYATT,

No. 5 Howard Row.

PLOWS of all kinds; WAGONS, of all kinds and sizes; STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, all sizes. Also, Circular Saws, Drag Saws, Wheelbarrows, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers and Washing Machines and Wringers. feb9 3m

MEMPHIS IRON

Manufacturing Company.

WE are MANUFACTURING in this city, the

BEST QUALITY OF IRON,

of various sizes.

Persons disposed to patronize HOME INTERESTS will please call upon

Orgill Bros. & Co., } Agents.

OR

Conway, Jones & Tate, }

C. J. WICKS, President.

February 7, 1867. feb8 1m

WM. ORGILL, G. L. DENISON,

EDMUND ORGILL, A. S. McNEAR.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Guns,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc.

SOLE AGENTS in Memphis for the Peoria, Moline, Grand Detour and Carey, Premium and Rising Steel Plows.

Mitchell's Patent Block Cotton Scrapers, Cotton Planters,

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

Nos. 310 and 312 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja16 2m

HARDWARE.

CHOATE & CO.,

No. 232 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves, Plows, Wagons, Iron, Steel, Glass, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Material, Woodwork for Wagons, And everything usually kept in a Hardware House.

W. P. PAUL, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Mem. G. B. CROCKETT, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Mem.

PAUL & CROCKETT,

Agents for Hillman, Bro. & Sons Celebrated

TENNESSEE CHARCOAL IRON,

The only stock kept in the city.

No. 232 Front Street, - Memphis, Tenn.

A full supply constantly on hand. feb5 1y

INSURANCE AGENCIES

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

ASSETS.

[AT MARKET VALUE.]

Cash on hand, in Bank and with Agents	$ 81,[illegible]20
United States Stocks	221,[illegible]73
Real Estate, unincumbered	180,[illegible]00
State Stocks	330,[illegible]00
New York Bank Stocks	278,[illegible]00
Hartford Bank Stocks	200,[illegible]00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	142,[illegible]00
Railroad Stocks, etc	250,[illegible]00
Mortgage Bonds, City, County Railroad	1,[illegible]66
Total	$4,[illegible]74

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due $[illegible]

Net Assets, : : : $1,083,123 78

Sworn to and subscribed, January 1, 1867.

ja15 1m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 284 Front Street,

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public generally that I shall continue business at the old stand as above, confining all operations to a strictly Cash basis, and endeavoring by close attention to the wants of customers, and furnishing goods at as reasonable rates as they can be bought in the market, to merit a continuance of the very liberal favors hitherto bestowed upon me. Strict attention will be paid to consignments, which are respectfully solicited.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

ja10 1m 284 Front Street.

N. CORONNA,

Commission Merchant

AND

COTTON FACTOR

Nos. 156 & 156½ Exchange Building,

Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

feb2 6m

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

No. 284 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

I AM, as heretofore, prepared to offer inducements to Close Cash Buyers equal to any house in the city, now to me being exclusively cash or city acceptance. Call and examine my stock and prices—you will not go away dissatisfied. WM. H. ANDREWS,

feb10 1m 284 Front Street.

THOS. PENNER. HENRY BENNETT.

D. W. BOWMAN.

Fenner, Bennett & Bowman,

Office in the E. E. Lee Block,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

WILL make advances on COTTON consigned to their house in New York, and forward orders for the purchase of Bagging, Merchandise and Machinery.

Memphis, Nov. 2, 1866 nov2

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

And dealers in

Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton.

jan1 1m

JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS. W. T. WILLIAMS.

G. J. WILLIAMS.

J. S. WILLIAMS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

No. 304 Front Street,

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and Produce in hand. Orders for supplies, Bagging and Rope promptly filled. aug8

MISCELLANEOUS

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MEYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn.

HUME F. HILL,

NOTARY PUPLIC

AND Commissioner of Deeds, etc., for the several States and Territories. Office, No. 75 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Ladies boarding in town will be waited upon in any part of the city, free of charge.

Special and prompt attention will be given to the taking of Depositions, to be used in this or any other State. feb6 3t

$10 FROM $1.

AGENTS (male and female) wanted every where. For full particulars please address G. W. JACKSON & CO., 11 South st., Baltimore, Md.

Mitchell's Patent Cotton Scraper

HAVING granted to Messrs. Orgill Bros. & Co. the exclusive privilege of manufacturing, or having manufactured, the

Mitchell's Patent Cotton Scraper,

all persons are cautioned not to infringe upon their rights. Orgill Bros. & Co. are my agents or attorneys representing my further interest in the above Scraper.

jan12 dawlm JONATHAN B. MITCHELL.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

WE wish to call the attention of the ice dealers in the townsas the railroads are receiving the fact that they can purchase their supply in the spring, when we are unloading from barges, at much less rates than at retail, after we have been to the expense of putting it in store. Apply to or address

E. HELEN, HUSE & CO.,

ja18 2w 295 Main street.

D. H. EVANS,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,

11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

HAS in store and to arrive—

1200 barrels Whisky, various grades;
75 quarter pipes Cognac Brandy;
25 do Rochelle do;
10 puncheons Jamaica Rum;
15 pipes Holland and Scheidam Gin;
15 casks Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines;
10 hogsheads Piper Heidseck Champagne;
25 cases Claret;
75 do Green Seal and La Perle;
200 do Pantheon Imperial;
100 do Baker's
50 do Hostetter's do

London Porter and Scotch Ale:

50 casks Barkly, Perkins & Co.'s Porter—pints and quarts—very fine;
10 cases Guinness & Son's Dublin Brown Stout—pints and quarts;
30 casks Jeffery's Ale—pints;
20 do Youngers—in store ships;

Together with a full stock of Domestic Wines and Liquors, all of which will be sold to the trade, at prices to defy competition.

D. H. EVANS,

feb5 tf 11 Monroe street.

P. H. CAVANAUGH,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 42 UNION STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND SECOND, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

jan15 3m

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

WHOLESALE

Whiskies, Cigars and Tobacco,

No. 226 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

feb17 3m

CAUTION!

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BEING the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped inside "ALEXANDER," also "ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.

All genuine Alexandre Gloves are stamped	ALEXANDRE, A. T. S. & Cie.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1867.

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Jan20 1m

Notice.

AN Election of Officers for the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Madison street, on MONDAY, February 11, 1867, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

feb6 3t J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

McBaneville Depot,

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

SESSION of 1867 opens March 6th. Course of Instruction

Classical, Mathematical and Commercial

Address Col. WM. BINGHAM.

jan9 1m

JOHN W. C. WATSON. KINLOCH FALCONER.

WATSON & FALCONER,

Attorneys at Law,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

feb6 1m

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED GARDEN SEED!

CONSTANTLY arriving and for sale by

R. G. CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Seed Store,

jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

WM. E. GWYN,	A. P. BURDETT,
F. S. DAVIS,	C. W. HUNTINGTON,
DAN. AGEE,	HENRY FISHBURN,
L. HOWE,	W. W. CARNES,
R. C. BRINKLEY,	C. NORTH,
S. R. BEAUMONT,	GEO. W. TROTTER,
	Hon. J. W. LEITWICH.

feb2 3m

THE SAVINGS

BANK OF MEMPHIS,

Office, No. 294 Main Street.

M. J. WICKS, President.

W. C. McCLURE, Cashier.

feb2 3m

FRANKLIN

INSURANCE AND BANKING

COMPANY,

Corner of Jefferson and Front Streets,

Memphis, Tenn.

S. D. McCLURE, : : : President.

W. R. LUCAS, : : : Cashier.

R. L. HAMMOCK, : Ass't Cashier.

TRANSACT solely a General Banking Business. Collections promptly attended to, and Stocks, bonds and every description of Investment Securities bought and sold on commission.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS:

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

feb6 3m

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

E. J. MURPHY, - - President.

F. M. CASH, - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

E. J. MURPHY,	E. M. APPERSON,
A. NEGUS,	JOS. DAMMAN,
OLIVER T. A. NEGUS,	OF G. Falls & Co.
J. F. SHANK,	F. M. CASH.
J. J. STRATTON, of Stratton, Gwyn & Co.	

THIS Institution is empowered to receive Deposits to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe and America, and to make collections on all principal points in these sections. Business promptly attended to. Rates moderate. feb6 3m

JEFFERSON

Insurance and Trust Company

NO. 6 MADISON STREET.

Memphis, - - - - - - Tennessee.

R. D. GOODLETT, : President.

P. H. DAVIS, : : : Cashier.

Deal in Exchange, Receive Deposits, Transact a General Banking Business.

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Gold and Silver, City and County Warrants, Exchange on several Eastern Cities and Bonds, Currency of every description, bought and sold.

DIRECTORS:

R. D. GOODLETT,	P. H. DAVIS,
H. P. HUGHES,	F. M. CASH,
W. C. McCLURE,	JOHN H. SPENCER.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : President.

H. E. GARTH, : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE

BUSINESS:

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

feb2 2m

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFWEIMER,	NICH. FISCH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
	J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

feb16 6m

OGDEN, TOBEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Dealers in

Gold, Silver, Exchange

—AND—

Uncurrent Money,

No. 16 Jefferson Street,

Between Front and Main,

feb16 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

66 Exchange Place, cor. New Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

nov22 3m

GEO. B. RUFFER, Pres't. W. A. HILL, Cashier.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the

UNITED STATES

And the Fiscal Agent and Depository

FOR WEST TENNESSEE

Jan29

D. F. GOODYEAR,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

French, English and American Perfumery, Soaps, Combs and Brushes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Feather Dusters, Fine Wines, Brandy and Whisky.

EVERY article usually kept by Druggists can be found here. My stock is all new and fresh, and such as I can guarantee. To the citizens of Memphis, Planters, Merchants, Physicians, and all who are in need of anything in my line, I would take this method of assuring them that their orders will be filled upon short notice and with such articles as can be relied upon. To those of my former patrons, who have dealt with me up to the time I was of necessity compelled to sell out, I would cordially ask a renewal of their acquaintance, assuring them that our past and former dealings is only a guarantee of what the luxury will be, promising always to do the best I can.

The PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT being one of the most important branches of the Apothecary business, and one that requires skill and experience, will receive my personal attention, and during my absence will be under the control of competent and careful Apothecaries, accessible at all hours day or night.

Soliciting an examination of stock and prices, I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

D. F. GOODYEAR,

Druggist and Apothecary, 330 Second st.,

dec7 3m Near Monroe, Memphis, Tenn.

EDUCATIONAL

SEWANEE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WINCHESTER, TENN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. G. T. QUINTARD, M.D., Bishop of Tenn., Visitor.

Gen. R. R. FARRINGTON, Esq., Chairman.

The Rev. T. A. SMITH, Secretary.

The Rev. P. L. RIDDICK, D.D., Rector.

THE location of the University of the South is selected because it is one of the most healthful in the South to require more than a passing allusion to its unsurpassed advantages in point of beauty, health and local resources. It is necessary to repel promises in regard to donations.

It is the sole aim of the proprietors of *University of the South*, and will be made ancillary to the Educational Work, which constitutes the only foundation of its permanent stability, as will best aid the pupils for a higher course in the University. The Institute is now fully organized, and is here afforded to students to prepare either for the University or practical career.

Care will be taken, as for organic stability, to prevent improper associations, and the efficient removal of those who, by example or precept, are unfit companions of young men and youth, and all connected with the Sewanee Institute.

Due discipline of the school and proper rooms will be strictly, but not harsh. Evening study hours, under the Principal's supervision, will train all the scholastic powers of the students in all the qualifications of well-educated gentlemen.

Beyond the necessities of the times without sacrificing the interests of purities, a series of healthful recreations will be provided for the students, every one of the entire expenses of boarding, tuition, fuel and washing, from $150 to $200 per month.

Tuition, Primary Department, $10 to $12 50 per Session of Five Months, payable either monthly, or at the middle of each session.

Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Book-keeping, extra, at Professors' charges.

The Rev. WM.